Board of Trade Journal

Volume 193, No. 3671 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

Deliveries of the new range of English Electric System 4 computers began in May, and among them is a System 4-50 for the New Zealand Post Office in Wellington. A machine of this type has been ordered for delivery this year by OK Bazaars (1929) Ltd., South Africa's largest chain store, and a further 4-50 has been sold to the Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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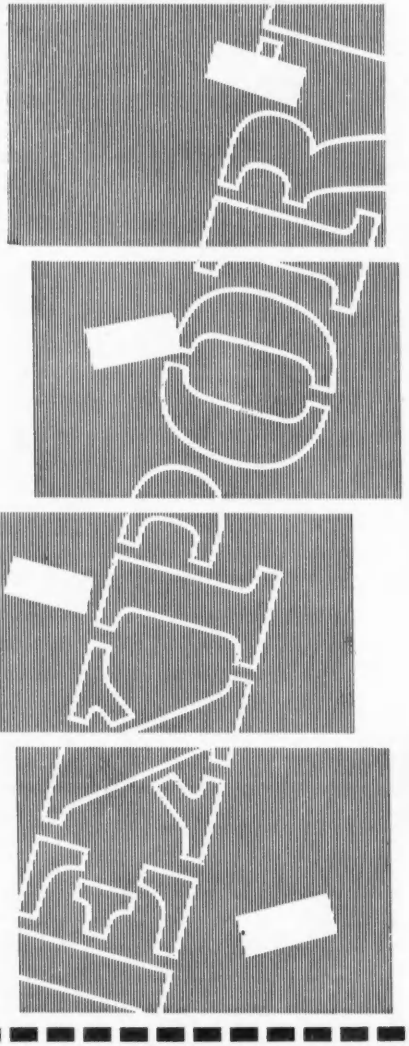
SPOTLIGHT ON OVERSEAS TRADE No. 15



The British Week in Brussels from 29th September to 7th October, 1967 focuses attention on the export opportunities for British exporters in Belgium.

A helpful survey of the potential of this market is given in the Midland Bank's pamphlet:

SELLING to BELGIUM

This is the latest in the "Spotlight" series of pamphlets which the Midland Bank issues from time to time on matters of topical interest on overseas trade.

Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained from any of the Bank's 2,650 branches or by filling in and sending to us the coupon below.

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British Week in Brussels—two months to go!

by S. John Peskett, OBE, ARAeS, Director British Week in Brussels

The author writes: 'Interest and enthusiasm for this particular Week have far surpassed anything we have experienced before. Sixteen months have now been spent in preparations. With only two months to go, time is running out.'

IN APRIL I addressed a briefing meeting organized by the Export Council for Europe at the Waldorf Hotel in London. Instead of an expected 200, we had an audience of 450. This was most gratifying and showed how much support had grown on the part of British industry for our Brussels Week. This was not just a token support. In the following weeks United Kingdom visitors to my office in Brussels increased considerably and my correspondence went up to the point that I was for a time two weeks behind in dealing with some of the letters. This article at least gives me an opportunity of thanking the many firms who wrote to me for their enthusiastic inquiries and encouragement and to express my regret for delay in replying.

So far well over 100 events of all kinds – sporting, cultural, social and commercial – are being organized to create a pro-British, buy British atmosphere for the first week of October this year. This has meant really hard work for all concerned here; but it has been pleasant work because of the willing co-operation we have had from the Belgians at all levels. There is a fund of good will for us in this country. From the patronage of HM the King of the Belgians, the various ministries concerned in this operation, the municipal authorities, the big stores and the cultural and sporting organizations down to the smallest shopkeepers' associations, we have every support and collaboration. The commercial community here is all in favour of British Week. From the beginning we have had the most generous co-operation from the Brussels Chamber of Commerce, which has 10,000 members.

Mr. D. P. Rose, chairman of the British Menswear Guild (right), with Mr. S. John Peskett, director of British Week in Brussels. The occasion was a reception at the British Embassy in Brussels for Belgian stores who are co-operating in British Week, when store personnel were given a 'teach-in' by means of background briefing on previous British Weeks.

'TRADING WITH NEW ZEALAND'

A 44-page colour supplement on 'Trading with New Zealand' appears between pages 222 and 223 of this issue. Extra copies are obtainable free on application to the Library, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

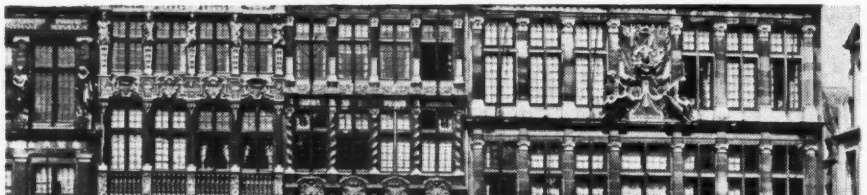
It is not only sentiment and the memories of two wars which contribute to this friendly reception of our efforts. The Belgians are people like us who have to live on trade. They recognize that anything which develops commerce with other countries helps them too. Despite their very genuine feeling for Britain, its people and its products, the Belgians are nevertheless exigent buyers. They have a standard of living comparable with our own and they can be very critical. This was shown in the pre-Week exhibition organized in Brussels in May by British furniture manufacturers. The Belgian buyers were impressed by this display. They praised the enterprise but it was clear that they want the best we can supply.

To give one or two miscellaneous examples of Belgian willingness to make British Week in Brussels a success, I should mention that two leading Brussels clubs will be opening their doors to visiting British businessmen during British Week. One large store chain will be organizing a British Food Week. One of the leading women's clothing chains will be converting one store into a British 'pop' clothing boutique for young people. One of the largest Belgian banks is organizing an exhibition of 'The Century of Margaret of York', the English princess who was married in Belgium in 1468 to Charles the Bold and whose wedding is being commemorated by the issue during British Week of a special stamp by the Belgian postal authorities. The bank, in its search throughout several countries for relics of Margaret of York, has managed to acquire on loan the crown which the princess wore at her wedding and this will be on show during British Week. Four Brussels communes, parts of which are included in our target area, have offered every facility for our military bands to play in their principal market districts to attract people to the shops.

The shop window-dressing competition, which is being organized to get our goods on display in 2,000 shops in the centre of Brussels, is arousing great interest and orders have already been taken for publicity material from most of them. Prizes include five cars, so the competition should be fierce.

In all this enthusiasm, the tragedy of the fire at the Innovation department store has struck the very centre of the Brussels

(Continued on next page)



Brussels old and new. Left: the picturesque Grand Place of Brussels with its old flower market and guild houses. Right: a recent picture showing the new skyscraper at the Porte de Namur, on the corner of the Chaussée d'Ixelles. In the foreground is one of the traffic tunnels which have gone a long way towards solving Brussels' traffic problems.

shopping area. Now that the first shock is over, the trades people of the rue Neuve have realized that consideration and practical help must be given to those who were thrown out of work by the disaster and there is a move to re-animate this famous shopping street. The proprietors of the Innovation store are carrying on as much of their business as they can at their other branch in the Chaussée d'Ixelles in the upper part of the town. They have also taken a bold step in beginning to build a temporary Innovation in the Place Rogier until the ruins in the rue Neuve eventually give place to a new store. This great department store had friends among British manufacturers in a wide range of industries and the recent catastrophe has brought many expressions of sympathy far removed from any commercial interest.

Among other preparations for British Week, the Belgian Football League entertained representatives of the English League in May, when arrangements were discussed for the football match at the Heysel Stadium on September 27. This is to be the curtain-raiser for British Week, which will be inaugurated by HRH Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon in the Town Hall on September 29. The representatives of both leagues were later invited to dinner with Belgian sports journalists by the Belgian representatives of John Haig and Co. Ltd., Etablissements Raoul Beaumaine SA of Brussels, who are presenting a silver cup to the winning team which will be known as the Haig British Week Trophy. The cup is to be made by a leading Brussels silversmith, also a customer for British goods. One more example of Belgian co-operation is the gesture by the Belgian Railways in agreeing to reduced fares from any part of Belgium for those holding tickets for the match.

The work of running a British Week is one of infinite variety; in one day problems to be solved can include finding suitable agents for hacksaw blades; the protocol involved when HRH Princess Margaret, accompanied by the burgomaster of one commune, pays a visit to a neighbouring one; whether our posters are exempt from tax; routes for six London buses which deposit passengers on the wrong side; the division of shops into categories for the window-dressing competition; suitable accommodation for the pikemen of the Honourable Artillery Company who will accompany the Lord Mayor; organizing a car pool for the Week; arranging dressing-rooms for models for the numerous fashion shows; giving instructions on flying the Union Jack the right way up – all these and many more details have to be attended to as well as the young Belgian who walked in the other day, announced that he was going to live for a time in North Wales and asked if we would find him a Welsh-speaking resident here for conversation practice! Thus it is not only a matter of infinite variety but infinite patience.

At this stage of our organization everything augurs well for the biggest and best British Week the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe have so far promoted. Saving the tariff barrier against the reduced tariffs among the six members of the Common Market, we have everything in our favour. Here is a market growing in importance, which has been increased by the establishment of the Common Market headquarters in Brussels and the transfer of NATO to Belgium. Brussels is a city which is growing fast and acquiring a more cosmopolitan atmosphere with an increasing consumption of foreign goods.

Even with this tariff barrier, which we hope in time to remove, our exports to Belgium amounted last year to £180 million – an impressive figure for a country with a population equal to that of Greater London! By this time next year this figure should show a worthwhile increase if our United Kingdom exporters follow up the undoubted advantages they will gain from participation this year in British Week in Brussels.

Israeli hospitals mission

A MISSION sponsored by the Anglo-Israeli Chamber of Commerce will arrive on August 6 to study British equipment in readiness for the rebuilding of the Tel Hashomir hospital at a cost of £10 million and similar projects. It will consist of the chief matrons of the Tel Hashomir hospital, together with the head of technical services at the Israeli Ministry of Health.

Interested firms can obtain further information from the Secretary, BNEC Israel, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-930 3121).

Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Ten

THE FOLLOWING communique was issued at the close of the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Ten:

'The Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the ten countries participating in the General Arrangements to Borrow met in London on July 17 and 18 under the chairmanship of Mr. James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, took part in the meeting, which was also attended by the Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements, and the President of the National Bank of Switzerland.

'The Ministers and Governors had before them an outline of a contingency plan prepared after the recent Fourth Joint Meeting in Paris of the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund and the Deputies of the Group of Ten. The plan would establish new facilities, in the form of automatic drawing rights administered by the International Monetary Fund.

'The Ministers and Governors discussed major features of the plan and narrowed the remaining differences of view between them. They gave guidance to their Deputies to work out, in the coming weeks, proposals acceptable to all. It is expected that agreement will be reached on an outline plan to be embodied in a resolution at the fourthcoming Annual Meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund in Rio de Janeiro.

'The Ministers and Governors noted that the proposals to make certain changes in the rules and practices of the International Monetary Fund put forward by the EEC countries are currently being examined in the International Monetary Fund.

'The Ministers and Governors took note of the other work done by their Deputies during the past year.'

The Companies Bill and Insurance

AS THE *Journal* went to press on July 25 it was anticipated that the Commons amendments to the Companies Bill would have been debated in the House of Lords on July 27 and that it would receive the Royal Assent on July 28.

Assuming this programme is realized the *Journal* will carry an article in August 4 issue on the insurance provisions of the Bill.

Exporting to Sweden—preparing for British Week in 1968

THE British Week in Stockholm, to be held from September 27 to October 5, 1968, was the subject of a special supplement to the Board of Trade *Export Service Bulletin*, published on July 27.

The Supplement contains market assessments on groups of consumer goods, together with an introductory article on selling in Sweden. It is designed to help manufacturers to examine the potential of the Swedish market, to prepare or review their selling effort there, and to plan a concerted attack to take advantage of the massive point-of-sale promotion to be provided by the British Week in Stockholm.

Included in the range of consumer products specially selected for the Supplement are art and antiques, baby carriages, books and periodicals, brushes, floor coverings, china and glass, clothing and footwear, electrical appliances and fittings, textiles, furniture, food and beverages, bicycles, cosmetics and toiletries, paint, domestic hardware and cutlery and tools.

The British Week in Stockholm will be the largest consumer goods promotion ever staged in Scandinavia. Already more than 1,000 British companies have expressed active interest in it. It will be the seventh in the series of major export promotions organized by the Board of Trade in conjunction with the BNEC/Export Council for Europe, and will be held under the joint patronage of HM Queen Elizabeth and HM King Gustav VI Adolf.

A guide to the British Week in Stockholm has recently been issued by BNEC/Export Council for Europe and distributed to a wide section of industry. Copies of this guide may be obtained from BNEC/Export Council for Europe, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

The British Week Office, set up by the Board of Trade at Kaptensgatan 3-5, Stockholm (Telex 2024-1659 a/b BRITWEEK STH) has had considerable initial success in the campaign to enlist the support of shops and department stores in the target area. A full programme of supporting events is being arranged.

Mr. Darling sees Retail Consortium

ON JULY 24 Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, received a deputation from the Retail Consortium for a discussion of current problems affecting the retail trade. Among the questions raised by the Consortium were the steep rise in retailer's overhead costs, the effect on the trade of current hire-purchase restrictions, the non-availability of investment grants and of tax allowances on commercial buildings, and the cost of SET to the industry.

The Minister took note of all these points. He acknowledged the efforts made by retailers to absorb increased costs, and welcomed the establishment of the Retail Consortium as a mouthpiece for the major part of the retail trade.

The Gas Council deputy chairman, Mr. Arthur Hetherington, announced on July 17 that the Council's Seal of Approval is to be awarded to approved catering appliances. The Seal will be granted to all catering appliances which have been approved by the Council's Watson House Approval Division to the relevant British Standard (BS 2512). It will indicate to prospective buyers that the equipment has been tested for safety, performance and durability. With the advent of natural gas, the testing procedures now incorporate examination under these three headings of the appliance's suitability for operation on natural gas. Conversion sets, to make town gas appliances suitable for natural gas operation are also examined. Only approved appliances will be allowed to carry the Seal and be entered on the Council's list of approved and tested gas catering appliances which is published yearly.

FLIGHT DATA SYSTEM FOR UNITED STATES

Executives of the Navigation and Control Division of the Bendix Corporation of the United States have been spending some time at the Feltham factory of Epsylon Industries Ltd., the Stone-Platt electronics company, familiarizing themselves with the design and manufacturing details of the (EFDAS) Epsylon flight data acquisition system. The United States company has signed a marketing and manufacturing agreement with Epsylon for the EFDAS system in the United States and Central and South America. Mr. Ian Cuffe, managing director of Epsylon is pointing out features of the EFDAS system to Mr. Joe Liccardi and Mr. R. Sliwa, executives of the Bendix Corporation.

Consideration of mergers by the Board of Trade

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the proposed merger between Renold Ltd. and Crofts Engineers (Holdings) Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act.

New industry for Anglesey

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the advance factory at Llangefni, Anglesey, has been allocated to Wellman Industrial Systems Limited, a newly formed subsidiary of the Wellman Engineering Corporation Limited whose head office is in London. The Wellman Engineering Corporation provides a wide variety of services and products which include project engineering, contracting, the design and manufacture of steel works plant, dock-side cranes, melting and heat treatment furnaces, high duty and heat resisting castings, flexible couplings, combustion equipment, pneumatic systems and a range of industrial engineering components.

The advance factory of 10,000 sq. ft. in area is located on the Llangefni Industrial Estate where the Wellman Engineering Corporation already have another subsidiary, Wellman Controls Limited, currently employing over 100 persons on the manufacture of high precision pneumatic control equipment, used extensively in the automobile, machine tool and general engineering industries.

The new company has been formed to exploit commercially the various projects in systems and control engineering developed in other parts of the Corporation. The Wellman Incandescent Furnace Co. Ltd. of Smethwick is part of the Wellman Corporation, and this subsidiary includes the Group's Natural Gas Systems Division.

Among the urgent interests of the new company are specially developed appliances for use in the field of natural gas, and it is intended to nominate among its first directors Mr. Hugh Newman, CEnd., AMIGasE, MInst.F, general manager of the Natural Gas Systems Division.

The new company is already co-operating with Robinson Willey Limited of Liverpool, a member of the United Gas Industries Group of Companies, on natural gas projects.

Corporation executives have already travelled extensively in connection with possible licensing arrangements with German, Italian and American companies for products which it is anticipated will be made at Llangefni.

It is anticipated that, when the factory is fully occupied and equipped, it will provide jobs for 65 people, of which the majority will be for males.

Notes:

The Llangefni Advance Factory, which was announced in 1964, was erected by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation acting as agents for the Board of Trade.

Other advance factories in Anglesey are being erected at Holyhead and Amlwch.

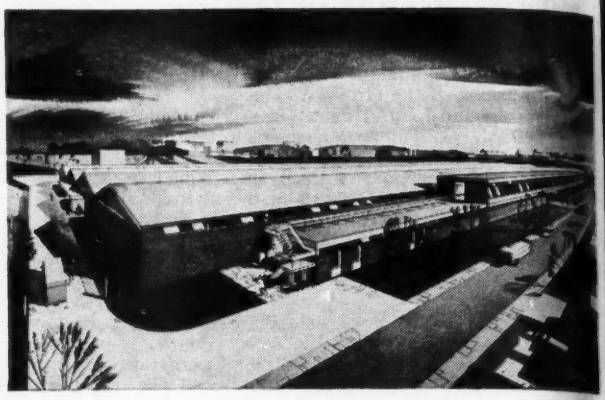
The current programme of advance factory building provides for 32 factories, ranging in size from 10,000 sq. ft. to 50,000 sq. ft., of which five are in North Wales and 27 in South Wales.

The Working Standards and Testing Equipment (Testing and Adjustment) Regulations, 1967

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Working Standards and Testing Equipment (Testing and Adjustment) Regulations, 1967 (SI 1967 No. 1088).

These lay down how and when weights and measures inspectors are to test working standards and testing equipment that they use for performing their duties.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, price 1s. 6d. (copies by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 1s. 9d.).



An artist's impression of the £1½ million bakery to be constructed by the Lyon Group for City Bakeries Limited of Glasgow on the 80-acre Balmore Industrial Estate, Glasgow. When completed, at the end of next year, it will be one of the most modern bakeries in Europe and will allow City Bakeries to transfer their operations from two existing bakeries, near the centre of Glasgow, to Balmore.

Application for anti-dumping duties on nylon carpet staple fibre

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on April 21, 1967, that they were considering an application for the imposition, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on imports of nylon carpet staple fibre – polyamide staple fibre of over 6 denier – originating in Italy and Switzerland.

The Board of Trade now announce that, after a full investigation, they are satisfied that these imports are not taking place at dumped prices; the Board are therefore taking no further action in this case.

Application for anti-dumping duties on galvanized steel sheets

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on imports of galvanized steel sheets manufactured by the Steel Company of Canada Ltd.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than August 18. Such representations in summarized form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Room 555, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order, 1967

THE TREASURY has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order, 1967.

This Order provides for the temporary exemption from import duty until September 7, 1967, of unrefined palm oil.

The Order came into operation on July 22, 1967, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1967 No. 1071.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HMSO.

Inquiries should be made to the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3576).

Forty-one students, led by Professor Krieger (right) from the Bronx Community College, New York, who are training to be assistant fashion buyers in department stores, visited the Board of Trade recently to hear a talk given by Mr. Stappard (left) of the British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorate on British store promotions overseas.

Imports of jute goods

THE IMPORT Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade have issued Notice to Importers No. 1193, dated July 27, 1967.

The quota for imports of jute goods from countries other than India, Pakistan, the Irish Republic and the Eastern Area is being raised to 3,000 tons for the year from July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968. The quota covers jute cloth and new sacks and bags with the exception of the types described in the following paragraph.

Imports of common sacking, heavy bags of common sacking and woolpacks, as defined in Notice to Importers No. 1047 of September 26, 1963, will continue to be freely licensed outside the quota from sources other than Eastern Area countries without restriction as also will imports of the type of hessian referred to in Notice to Importers No. 1086 of October 7, 1964 (plain weave jute fabrics, not more than 45 inches in width, weighing not less than 6¼ ozs. and not more than 9¼ ozs. per square yard, having not more than 13 single yarns per inch in the warp and not more than 12 single yarns per inch in the weft).

Both for quota and non-quota imports, applications for licences should be accompanied by evidence of purchase or the placing of contracts and for goods covered by the previous paragraph, a covering letter should confirm that the order or purchase covers only material within the definitions quoted in the Notices to Importers.

Applications should be made on form ILB/A and be sent to the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2, the quantity should be stated in cwts. and yardage for fabrics, and in cwts. and dozens for heavy bags and woolpacks; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, the country of consignment and the country of origin should be entered but nothing else.

The Eastern Area comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet Zone), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 11, 1967.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for Tariff Purposes	Applied for as	Exemption Required until	Reference
29.22	Sodium 4-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonate.	Sodium naphthionate .	December 31, 1967	13062
29.26	3, 4, 5, 6-Tetrahydrophthalimidomethyl 2, 2 - dimethyl - 3 - (2-methylprop - 1 - enyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate.	3, 4, 5, 6-Tetrahydrophthalimidomethyl chrysanthemate.	December 1, 1967	13049
29.35	Benzimidazole . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1967	13063
73.18	Spirally welded steel pipes, not coated, made from hot-rolled strip and being of either: (a) an outside diameter of not less than 19·119 inches and not more than 22·138 inches, and of a wall thickness of not less than 0·250 inch and not more than 0·4134 inch, or (b) an outside diameter of not less than 19 inches and not more than 22 inches and of a wall thickness of not less than 0·187 inch and not more than 0·4134 inch	Spirally welded steel pipes .	December 31, 1967	9760
73.19	Spirally welded steel pipes, not coated, made from hot-rolled strip and being of either: (a) an outside diameter of not less than 19·119 inches and not more than 22·138 inches, and of a wall thickness exceeding 0·4134 inch but not more more than 0·500 inch, or (b) an outside diameter of not less than 19 inches and not more than 22 inches, and of a wall thickness exceeding 0·4134 inch but not more than 0·437 inch	Spirally welded steel pipes .	December 31, 1967	9760

NOTE:
Interested parties will wish to note that the application published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 23 (page 1610) under tariff sub-heading 29.36 should read Thiothixene.

Closing date for belated applications for repayments of SET

THE MINISTER of Labour has decided to extend until September 4 next the period in which employers can make late applications for registration for claiming refunds and premiums under the Selective Employment Payments Act. Similar arrangements in respect of refunds are being made by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

This was announced on July 17 in the House of Commons by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour. He explained that this will mean that employers will have had 12 months from the date on which the selective employment tax first became payable, in which to make their applications for registration under the Act.

Draft definition for Distributive Industry Training Board

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, has circulated to interested organizations a draft definition outlining the activities which he proposes should be covered by the industrial training board to be set up for the distributive industry under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

It is proposed that the board should cover both wholesale and retail distribution, importing, exporting and any other dealing, including dealing by an agent or broker; the operation of a broadcast relay station, the letting out on hire of radio and television receiving sets, and the installation and repair of such apparatus or transmission lines in furtherance of an agreement between the person selling or hiring out such apparatus and the purchaser or hirer; and the operation of trading stamps schemes.

It is proposed to exclude from the scope of the Board dealing in bread and flour confectionery, eggs, milk, ice cream, intoxicating liquor or soft drinks, meat, fish, animal feeding stuffs, hay, straw, grain, seeds, fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers and other horticultural produce. Mr. Gunter proposes to bring dealing in these commodities within the scope of a board which he intends to set up for the food, drink and tobacco processing industries.

Also to be excluded from the scope of the board are dealing in certain industrial materials, motor vehicles, agricultural and horticultural machinery and books, dealing (other than by retail) in newspapers and magazines and wholesale dealing in paper or paper board.

Any organization which considers that it has an interest in this draft definition and has not yet received a copy should apply to the Ministry of Labour (TC1) 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-930 6200, Ext. 109). Observations on the draft should reach the Ministry by September 30.

Notes:

The proposed board for the Distributive Industry will cover about two and half million workers.

There are 19 boards already in operation for the following industries: Engineering; construction; iron and steel; wool, jute and flax; shipbuilding; electricity supply; gas; water supply; ceramics, glass and mineral products; furniture and timber; man-made fibres producing; carpet; knitting, lace and net; cotton and allied textiles; agricultural, horticultural and forestry; road transport; hotel and catering; civil air transport; and petroleum.

A board for the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry will be established shortly, and the Minister has also announced his intention to establish boards for the chemical and allied products; food processing; and footwear and allied products industries.

1968 CoID Design Awards: closing date for capital goods submissions

THE COUNCIL of Industrial Design announced on July 19 that Mr. A. R. Miller, chairman and managing director of Motherwell Bridge (Holdings) Ltd., a member of the Council of Industrial Design and past chairman of the CoID's Scottish Committee, is to chair the selection panel for the capital goods section of the 1968 CoID Design Awards.

The closing date for submissions for the capital goods section of the 1968 CoID Design Awards is July 31, 1967.

Modification of office development control

DETAILS WERE GIVEN on page 149 of last week's *Board of Trade Journal* of the limited modifications of office development control announced in Parliament by the President on July 18.

The necessary order, The Control of Office Development (Exemption Limit) Order 1967, was laid before Parliament on July 26 and came into operation on July 27. Copies of the Order (SI No. 1087) can be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 and branches price 3d., or from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 6d., post free.

National Recreation Survey

PLANNING FOR future recreational needs by assessing present trends and patterns is the idea behind a Pilot National Recreation Survey, claimed to be the first of its kind in Britain and carried out jointly by the British Travel Association and the University of Leeds.

Introducing the survey, Mr. L. J. Lickorish, general manager of BTA, said that the future trend was clearly towards more active recreation, and the Association was concerned that facilities should expand to meet the recreational demands of the future. Many existing recreational facilities were greatly under-used due to a rigid pattern of seasonal behaviour. The Association, he said, planned to continue studies into regional recreational patterns in co-operation with local authorities and area tourist organizations, and was particularly interested in regional studies and the effect on local areas of such developments as the Aviemore Centre in Scotland.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the British Travel Association, 64 St. James's Street, London, S.W1, price £2 2s., plus 1s. 6d. postage.

Purchase tax on drugs and medicines

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 17 (3) of the Purchase Tax Act, 1963, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 3) Direction, 1967, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of this Direction, which is operative from July 19, 1967, is to make the following additions and extensions to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order, 1967.

The additions

To Head II of the Schedule

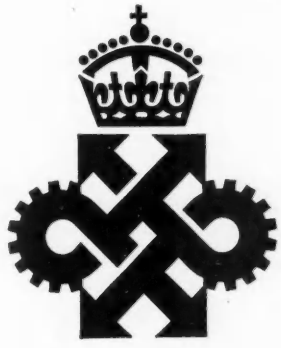
Droperidol;
Flufenamic acid;
Guaiphenesin, mixed with ephedrine hydrochloride, theophylline and phenobarbitone;
Guaiphenesin, mixed with phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride;
Niridazole;
Nitroxynil, and its meglumine salt;
Norethynodrel mixed with mestranol;
Paromomycin, mixed with pectin and kaolin;
Sodium tetradecyl sulphate prepared for injection as a sclerosant;
Trifluoperidol hydrochloride;
Trometamol mixed with sodium chloride and potassium chloride;
Urokinase;

The extensions

In Head II the entry relating to 'Activated magnesium aluminium silicates with pectin . . .' is amended as follows:
'Activated magnesium aluminium silicates with pectin, whether or not mixed with one of the following, that is to say, a mixture of bismuth carbonate and kanamycin sulphate, or neomycin sulphate';
In Head III the entry relating to 'Ferrous succinate' is amended as follows:
'Ferrous succinate with or without succinic acid';
In Head III the entry relating to 'Oxyclozanide' is amended as follows:
'Oxyclozanide, whether or not mixed with tetramisole hydrochloride';
The heading to the final collective entry in Head III is amended as follows:
'The following substances and salts thereof, derivatives of these substances and salts of such derivatives:

The Treasury will, in due course, be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY 1968



The closing date for receipt of applications is the 31st October, 1967. Application forms may be obtained from the Office of the Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria St, London SW1. Telephone: 01-799-7000

Visits by British Overseas Commercial Representatives during the period August to October 1967

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months:

CEYLON (Colombo)	W. A. Tincey	Second Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1963
HONG KONG	M. P. V. Hannam	Principal Trade Commissioner	September/October	In present post since 1965
INDIA (Bombay)	J. H. Fawcett	First Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1963
INDIA (Calcutta)	L. W. Cooper	Second Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1965
LIBYA (Benghazi)	C. Dyer	Second Secretary (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1966
PERSIAN GULF (Bahrain)	J. H. Turner	Second Secretary (Commercial)	*September	In present post since 1963
PHILIPPINES (Manila)	M. J. Bell	Second Secretary (Commercial)	*September	In present post since 1964
SIERRA LEONE (Freetown)	G. Rutherford	Second Secretary (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1966

*Very short tour, London interviews only.

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region and London and South Eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems, are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, are listed at page 40 of the supplement to this week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*). Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

British Commercial Representatives Overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 19:

ALGERIA – ALGIERS: *After* ALGIERS *insert:*
(Postal address B.P. 25, ALGER R.P.)

ITALY – FLORENCE: *After* Lungarno Corsini 2 *add:* I 50123, Florence

UNITED STATES – SAN JUAN: *Delete* entry *insert:*
Mr. B. W. Gordon,
Consul, British Consulate,
Room 1024, Banco Popular Center,
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico (Tel. 767-4435)
(Postal address: PO Box 1307, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902)

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Board of Trade (at either the nearest Regional Office or the Export Services Branch). The Board of Trade, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies and Consulates overseas, are in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to arrange for suitable introductions and contacts related to the purpose of their business.

The information which the Board of Trade requires, apart from a businessman's name and that of the firm he represents, consists of details of his itinerary, giving the places to be visited and the dates as nearly as can be estimated, the names and addresses of the local agents, if any, at the places to be visited, the general purpose of the visit, the type of contacts and introduction which the businessman would like to have arranged for him in advance, and any other relevant information which the businessman might consider would enable him to obtain maximum results. Where appropriate, these details should be accompanied by copies of trade literature relating to the product which the businessman is proposing to sell.

Robert Hough
WASTE PAPERS · ALL TEXTILE WASTES
RAGS · ROPES · JUTE · FLAX · HEMP
SISAL · MANILA · COTTON WASTE
VICTORIA HOUSE
NARROW STREET
LONDON E.14
Phone: EAST 5632/5
Telex: No. 21372
Cables:
PAPERSTOCK, LONDON, E.14
and at TEMPLE MILL · MARLOW · BUCKS · Tel: MARLOW 4488
PROPRIETORS: LIMEHOUSE PAPERBOARD MILLS LIMITED · MANUFACTURERS & PROCESSORS · IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
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Aviation and Shipping

Safety of merchant seamen

MR. J. P. W. MALLALIEU, Minister of State, Board of Trade, has met representatives of various organizations concerned with the merchant shipping industry to discuss with them measures which might be taken to improve the safety of seamen on board merchant ships, in line with the recommendations of the final Report of the Pearson Court of Inquiry. The organizations represented include the Chamber of Shipping, British Shipping Federation, Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association, Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, Mercantile Marine Service Association and the National Union of Seamen.

It was agreed to set up a small Steering Committee, which would include officials of the Ministry of Labour and Board of Trade, to supervise and arrange for the preparation of draft codes of safety precautions which will be submitted for consideration to all interested parties. Work is in hand on the preparation of relevant material for the Steering Committee's first meeting on August 30.

Marine inquiry—'Isle of Gigha'

THE FORMAL INVESTIGATION into the circumstances attending the capsizing of the transport ferry, 'Isle of Gigha' on November 11, 1966, off Islay, Argyllshire, will open at 10.30 a.m. on September 26, 1967, in the Sheriff's Court, Campeltown.

Technical shipping links

THREE OF THE foremost shipbuilding companies in Europe announce the formation of the 'Dorchester Club' to further the development of links between the companies in the technical field.

The companies concerned are: Cammell Laird & Co. (Shipbuilders & Engineers) Ltd., Birkenhead, Cheshire, England; Verolme United Shipyards with their three yards in Holland and their overseas subsidiaries in Eire (Cork) and in Brazil, and A. G. Weser with their yards in Bremen and in Bremerhaven.

The combined payroll engaged in shipbuilding, marine engineering and ship repairing by these three companies is of the order of 30,000.

Moss Vaerft and Dokk, Moss, Norway, and Cammell Laird & Co. (Shipbuilders & Engineers) Ltd., Birkenhead, England, have reached agreement under which the Norwegian company will provide Cammell Laird with the technical know-how and support to enable them to build liquid petroleum gas tankers to Moss designs. The Moss Shipyard is a member of the Kvaerner Brug Group, Norway, and thus belongs to the largest engineering group in Norway.

Cammell Laird & Co. (Shipbuilders & Engineers) Ltd have been awarded a contract worth about £8,000,000 by members of The Star Bulk Shipping Group of Bergen, Norway.

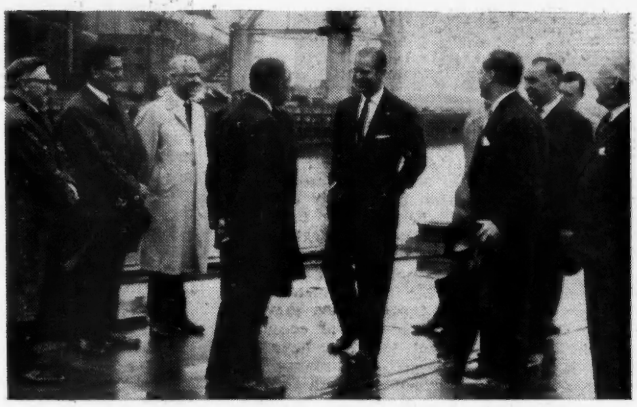
The four ships, which are 27,000 tons deadweight bulk carriers, will be powered by a twin medium-speed diesel engine installation and will each have two 25-ton Munck gantry type loaders.

Delivery of the first vessel will be during the first quarter of 1969.

The contract is subject to the arrangement of satisfactory credit facilities.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 7-11 Linenhall St., Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.



His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is shown talking to Sir Basil Smallpeice, chairman, Cunard Steam-Ship Co. Ltd., on arrival at John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd. on July 14 to visit Q4. Also shown (left to right): Mr. C. Norton, head of public relations; Mr. T. Kameen, technical director; Mr. D. Wallace, director and naval architect, all of Cunard Steam-Ship Co. Ltd.; Captain W. E. Warwick, master elect of Q4; Lord Aberconway, chairman, John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd.; Mr. T. H. Burleigh, deputy chairman, John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd.; Mr. J. Rannie, managing director, John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd.; Mr. R. A. Williamson, director and secretary, John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd., and Admiral Sir Angus Cunninghame Graham, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dunbarton.

Appeals against Air Transport Licensing Board

THE BOARD OF TRADE have dismissed appeals by British Eagle (Liverpool) Ltd. against the Air Transport Licensing Board's refusal, after a rehearing, of the company's application for an air service licence on the route Liverpool and/or East Midlands/Paris, and against the grant of a competing application from Cambrian Airways Ltd. to add Liverpool to an existing licence for air services between points in the United Kingdom and Paris.

In dismissing the appeals, the Board of Trade accepted the main recommendation of Sir Ralph Hone, KCMG, KBE, MC, TD, the Commissioner who heard the appeals. However, they considered that Southampton should be a compulsory stop on any flight serving Liverpool and Paris, both to minimize diversion of traffic from existing Manchester/Paris services and to safeguard the existing Southampton/Paris link. Cambrian's licence has been varied accordingly.

The Commissioner's recommendation that costs be awarded against British Eagle was not accepted, and the Board of Trade have made no order as to costs.

Copies of the Commissioner's Report to the Board of Trade and of the Board's Order are available on request from the Board of Trade (Branch AGP.2), Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Re-hearing of application to the Air Transport Licensing Board

THE BOARD OF TRADE HAVE ordered the Air Transport Licensing Board to re-hear an application by British Midland Airways Ltd. to vary their licence for services between Castle Donington, Luton and Dublin to allow them to serve Dublin direct from Luton. The Licensing Board originally granted the application but BEA appealed against the decision in defence of their own London/Dublin service from Heathrow.

The decision by the Board of Trade accords with the recommendation of Sir Arthur Hutchinson, KBE, CB, CVO, the Commissioner who heard the appeal.

Copies of the Commissioner's Report to the Board of Trade and of the Board's Order are available on request from the Board of Trade (Branch A.G.P.2), Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

New Books

A Region with a Future. A Draft Strategy for the South West, by the South West Economic Planning Council. (164 pages. 36s., by post 37s. 6d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). In this, the latest of a nearly complete series of studies of the English Economic Planning Regions, the South West Economic Planning Council present something more than a study in that they are not content merely to describe their region. They do not claim for it the status of a regional plan, since they are merely setting out possible lines of economic and physical development, and they have thus called it a 'draft strategy'. The region falls into two quite distinct parts: in the eastern part, comprising Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset and east Somerset, the Council want substantial but carefully planned industrial expansion and the development of communications, housing and public services to support the industry. The Government's current study of Severnside and the other town expansion and overspill accommodation schemes are clearly likely to be important in this connection. In the western part – west Somerset, Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly – agriculture and tourism, though of lasting importance, are not in the Council's opinion a sufficiently broad basis for future growth. They envisage the industrial expansion of Plymouth as a focal point for self-sustaining economic growth in the sub-region, and this would be assisted were Plymouth to be included in the South West Development Area instead of, as at present, falling outside it. In the South West wages are lower than the national average: this imbalance could be corrected by increasing industrialization, and the Council suggest what might be done with mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Despite the Government's decision not to allow the proposed expansion of Portbury, the Council still consider the development of ports in the Upper Bristol Channel to be essential. They think the roads and present plans for their extension are quite unsuitable for the needs of the region. Much traffic is being lost by the railways to the roads but new roads are not being built fast enough to replace closed railway lines. The study contains several maps and statistical tables in the text and in appendices.

Wales: The Way Ahead. (142 pages. 13s. 6d., by post 14s. 1d., from HMSO and Government bookshops. *Cmnd. 3334*). The present report examines the main fields of social and economic activity of Wales in an attempt to discover what problems have to be solved in any development programme, and it then reviews the Government's present policies. Unlike *A Region with a Future* and other regional studies this report is a policy statement. It is the intention of the Government to diversify the Welsh economy: newer industries are being introduced to take the place of traditional occupations such as coal-mining, steel, slate-quarrying and agriculture which are no longer expanding, but there are still not enough opportunities for the available labour. The shortfall in jobs might amount to 15,000 by 1971 if present trends are allowed to continue, but the Government have already adopted measures to reverse some of these trends – most of Wales is a Development Area and the new regional employment premium will operate there and will have the effect of encouraging new industries. £64 million is being spent on roads, the railway network is being rationalized, and ports are continually being developed. The report discusses in turn the problems of each area of Wales at some length.

Mission to the Far East and Canada. Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Osaka, Honolulu, Vancouver and Toronto. Report of a Delegation from Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce, March 30 to April 22, 1967. (16 pages. The Chamber, 3 Granby Street, Leicester. 5s., post free). The objects of this mission were to exploit success in the most promising localities visited in 1966, i.e. Singapore and Hong Kong, and to reconnoitre trade prospects for Leicester and Leicestershire in the other places visited and appoint selling agents when necessary. Particular attention was paid to the markets for hosiery and knitwear, engineering equipment, and narrow fabrics.

Capital Movements and Economic Development, edited by John H. Adler. (532 pages. Macmillan, 63s.). Sixteen papers given at a conference held in Washington by the International Economic Association are contained in this volume, accompanied by comments and an edited version of the discussions on each paper. The papers are grouped under three headings. Under the first, 'The historical record', are six papers dealing extensively with private capital movements. Subjects of individual papers include the pattern of new British portfolio foreign investment, 1865-1914; the financial experience of lenders and investors with special reference to investment in Africa; philosophy of international investment; the role of international movements of private capital in promoting development. The six papers under the heading 'The resources aspects' deal with a variety of conceptual, analytic and policy problems which continuously emerge in present day development finance. Amongst these are economic effects of capital imports; foreign assistance and economic development; foreign capital and domestic planning; capital movements and the volume and terms of trade. The remaining four papers are under the heading 'The monetary aspects', and are concerned with problems of price and exchange stability of developing countries.

Aspects of Competition Between Steel and Other Materials. Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations. (121 pages. Copies will shortly be available at 15s., by post 15s. 10d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). The aim of this study is to show the impact that the development and use of other materials and technical methods has had, or may in future have, on the use of steel products. The materials coming into its purview are, apart from finished iron and steel products, the following: aluminium, concrete, plastics, timber, glass, paper and paperboard, fibreboard and particle board, and asbestos cement. It is believed that most of the replacement of steel in the present decade has been or may be by these materials. Other materials, like copper, gypsum, magnesium, etc., have not been included in this study. The economic sectors using steel or the other materials considered here are the principal sectors of the steel market, e.g. construction, manufacture of machinery and transport equipment, consumers' durable goods and household appliances. Tubes and pipes are treated separately. The inquiry shows, in the first chapter, the structure and development of industries producing the materials that are competing with one another. In chapter two a large number of examples are presented to illustrate the technical and economic factors which determine the use of each material in a particular application. An attempt is made in chapter three to quantify the degree of competition and to show tonnages of steel products which may have been replaced. In the final chapter a review is made of measures for improving the competitive situation of steel products.

The Turn-around Time of Ships in Port. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. (35 pages, 5s., by post 6s., from HMSO and Government bookshops). The purpose of this study is to examine and analyse the problems of turn-around time for ships to indicate areas in which the application of science and technology could possibly be of value. It has been stated that the cost effects of the turn-around process of a ship at its terminal ends account for between 30 and 60 per cent of a ship's operating costs. Methods of speeding up this process would therefore achieve economies in operating costs for developed and developing countries alike. Solutions will necessarily involve a linkage between shipping, ports, labour, and the transport infra-structure of countries concerned from the point of view of liaison and standardization. The study has been undertaken for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to determine more fully the underlying nature of the problem. It opens with a review and considers the size of the problem before examining in some detail delays and their causes. Two chapters are devoted to the views of the shipowners and port authorities. The report concludes that the application of science and technology can contribute to improved turn-around times for ships in ports and enumerates the areas in which the systems engineering approach can be applied.

The British Parliament. Central Office of Information. (43 pages. 4s., by post 4s. 5d., from HMSO and Government bookshops. *Central Office of Information reference pamphlet 33*). This pamphlet outlines the functions of the British Parliament, and describes the constitutional relationship of the Queen and Parliament, the composition of Parliament, the working of the party system, parliamentary procedure, legislative proceedings, the various types of parliamentary committee, parliamentary privilege, and the ways in which Parliament examines and influences Government policy. The pamphlet includes a brief description of the functions of the new office of Parliamentary Commissioner, and two appendices give the results of the 1966 general election and a list of principal officers of Parliament. A short bibliography is also included.

Chemicals and Chemical Products for the Building Industry. Edition 1967-68. (332 pages. Bureau Voor Bedrijfsdocumentatie, P.O. Box 505, Hilversum, Holland. Available from Stamex International Booksellers, P.O. Box 248, Hilversum, Holland. 80s.). This new Dutch directory published in English, is a guide to the manufacturers of chemical products and plastics used in the building industry. It lists the names and addresses of 1,000 manufacturers in 16 European countries classified alphabetically by country under 182 product headings. Indexes to this section in French, German and English are provided. A register of trade names covering approximately 3,000 products giving owners' names and addresses is also included, and an alphabetical list of firms mentioned in the products section, again arranged by country.

Exports by Mail. The GPO have asked us to point out to readers that this booklet (which was reviewed in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 14, 1967, page 94) is available from all main post offices as well as from GPO Headquarters.

Other publication

UNITED KINGDOM. June 1967. *Economic Surveys by the OECD.* 46 pages. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HMSO and Government bookshops.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, JULY 18

Institute of Marketing – Export Marketing Partnership scheme

An announcement was published in last week's *Journal* that Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, proposed to support Export Marketing Partnerships by a grant to the Institute of Marketing. The full text of the President's announcement, made in answer to a Member's question, is as follows:

'I believe this scheme to be a useful method of harnessing the export potential of smaller firms who have hitherto not been fully engaged in the export effort. Its value is that, through the intermediary of independent and impartial consultants, the smaller manufacturer is enabled to conclude a realistic profit-sharing partnership with an experienced exporter, to the benefit of both parties and of the country's export effort. The Institute of Marketing have told me that they will continue to operate the scheme; but the resources they can devote to it are necessarily limited and they cannot contemplate expansion to meet the growing demand. I have therefore decided to make a grant to the Institute based on a three-year period of assistance and subject to a maximum of £20,000 in any one year. I shall be presenting a supplementary estimate in due course, but in the meantime any necessary advances will be made from the Civil Contingencies Fund.'

Displaced miners in Houghton-le-Spring

Replying to a question on the number of new jobs which would require to be provided for displaced miners in the constituency of Houghton-le-Spring as a result of the Government's fuel policy; and what additional steps he would take to create new employment opportunities, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the problem of areas affected by colliery closures, including the constituency of Houghton-le-Spring, were kept under review by the Board of Trade in consultation with the other departments concerned. He was prepared to use his powers under the Local Employment Acts to help provide any additional new employment opportunities which might be required.

Pilots

A Member asked for information on the introduction of a Central Pilotage Authority, and if legislation would be introduced to facilitate the transfer arrangements of pilots from one port to another and terminate the present restriction on movements on pilots over 35 years of age. Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the President was considering, with the Minister of Transport, what changes in the present arrangements for pilotage were necessary in view of the Government's proposals for reorganization of the ports.

Products requiring heavy energy consumption

A Member who inquired what products were not manufactured in the United Kingdom because heavy energy consumption was necessary, and cheap power was required to make the process economic, including silicon, silicon carbide, calcium carbide and graphite, was told by Mr. George Darling that a number of products requiring heavy energy consumption were made in this country including, among those mentioned in the question, calcium carbide and artificial graphite. Other products, including aluminium, were made here in small quantities, but the bulk of our supplies was imported. Figures for some important products were as follows:

	Imports 1966	
	Tonnage	Value £'000
Magnesium	4,827*	1,052*
Silicon	11,407	1,530
Silicon carbide	12,566	1,268
Ferro-silicon	98,290	5,308
Ferro-manganese	75,868	4,776
Ferro-chrome	50,065	5,446

* Import figures for magnesium and magnesium alloys, unwrought.

WEDNESDAY JULY 19

Aircraft crash at Stockport

The President told a Member, who asked whether he would hold a full technical investigation into the cause of the aircraft crash at Stockport, instead of a public inquiry, that a public inquiry had already been directed in accordance with Regulation 9 of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, 1951. The Chief Inspector of Accidents had a duty under these regulations to render assistance to the inquiry, and he was sure therefore there would be a full technical investigation.

Private pilots' licences

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, when asked why the medical examination for a private pilot's licence must in future be carried out by an authorized medical examiner and not by any medical practitioner, replied that it was desirable that medical certificates that gave continuing validity to licences now issued for five years should be given by doctors who were knowledgeable about aviation medicine and the standards to be applied. Answering a further question Mr. Mallalieu said that the number of flying hours required for a private pilot's licence was still 40 unless the applicant had satisfactorily undergone a course of approved training; in that case he must now have completed at least 35 hours. The increase from 30 to 35 was made to improve training and flying standards.

Training for commercial airline pilots

In reply to a suggestion that he should consider meeting the total cost of *ab initio* training for British commercial airline pilots; what the estimated cost would be in each of the next five years; and what was the cost of the present arrangements over the last five years, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu answered 'No, Sir.' Training, he said, was primarily the responsibility of the prospective employer. There were too many variables to permit anything but a rough estimate of the cost to be made, but over the next few years the cost was likely to be of the order of £2 million per year. Over the past five years the Board of Trade contribution had amounted to £558,000 in total.

American supersonic aircraft for BOAC

The President was asked what request he had received from the British Overseas Airways Corporation to be allowed to invest in the development of the American supersonic transport in order to maintain its delivery position for this aircraft. He replied: 'No, Sir. Like all other airline customers BOAC are due to pay by October 31 a further 100,000 United States dollars per aircraft to maintain their delivery position. Separately, BOAC have been invited to invest voluntarily one million United States dollars per aircraft in development costs. BOAC, with Air France, are considering this invitation and I shall be consulted.'

Financial targets for aircraft authorities

Several questions were asked on financial targets for aircraft authorities. The President replied that the financial target to be set for the British Airports Authority was under discussion; that after consultation with BOAC and with the approval of the Treasury, the Board of Trade were setting BOAC a financial objective of an average rate of return of 12½ per cent on net assets over the four-year period, ending March 31, 1970; and that the financial objective to be set for British European Airways would be influenced by decisions on BEA's re-equipment and on the implementation of the Government's undertaking of August 2, 1966, that BEA would be enabled to operate as a fully commercial undertaking with the fleet it requires. It was too early to forecast the outcome.

Licences for chartered flights

An inquiry on criteria and standards laid down in the granting of air licences to companies for chartered flights, was answered by Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, who said that the grant of air services licences to air operators, including the operators of charter flights, was the responsibility of the Air Transport Licensing Board. The Board were required to be satisfied, having regard to experience, financial resources, equipment, organization and staffing, that any applicant for a licence is competent and a fit and proper person to operate that service.

Vertical take-off aircraft

'This factor was considered', said the President, answering a question on the extent to which the development of vertical take-off aircraft was taken into account in calculating London's airport needs, 'but there is very little prospect of vertical take-off aircraft being used on a significant scale for the commercial transport of passengers by the time a conventional two-runway airport is needed for substantial operational use.'

Pebble beds at the end of runways

Asked what provision was being made for the installation of pebble beds at the end of runways safely to arrest the momentum of aircraft suffering from brake failure, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu replied that research was being carried out at the Royal Aeronautical Establishment, Farnborough, into this method of arresting aircraft which overshoot the runway. It was too early as yet to say whether a satisfactory and practical system could be devised.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
August 22-23	Miscellaneous equipment and stores . .	Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18 .	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3 (Tel. Royal 4861).

Furniture, including various tables; wardrobes; dressing chests; sideboards; stacking and other chairs; beds; settees, etc; clothing and textiles, including drill and khaki shirts and shorts; denims; pyjamas; greatcoats; berets; boots and shoes; woollen and cotton vests; jerseys; kit bags; blankets; mattresses; bedspreads; towels; table covers; curtains; webbing equipment; old hessian and canvas; M.T. spares; laboratory equipment; miscellaneous electronic equipment and spares; welding metals; trailer mounted generators; telephone sets; compressors; and a large assortment of other miscellaneous stores.

Sept. 6-7 .	Vehicles, miscellaneous equipment and stores.	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

Austin 'Champs'; Leyland and Sulzer heavy fire pumps; Coventry Climax trailer fire pump equipment; vehicle spares; X-Ray units; binoculars; telescopes; photographic equipment; test sets; electrical equipment and spares; various tools; agricultural equipment; clothing and textiles, including tropical dresses and skirts; overcoats; raincoats; blue serge jackets, jumpers and jerseys; cotton vests; socks and stockings; boots and shoes; blankets; mattresses; pillows and pillow cases; old cotton and woollen rags; carpets; wooden boxes; a large assortment of kitchenware and other miscellaneous stores and equipment.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

SALES BY TENDER

PRINTING MACHINERY AND PLANT of various manufacturers
RAILWAY BRIDGING AND TRESTLING (5,000 tons)

Permission to view will be on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Sales 4 a ii (A)), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1967	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
August 1 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Wembley 3212/4)

Catalogues: price 6d. Direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

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British Transport Docks Board
PROGRESS REPORT

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A NATIONWIDE PORTS SERVICE

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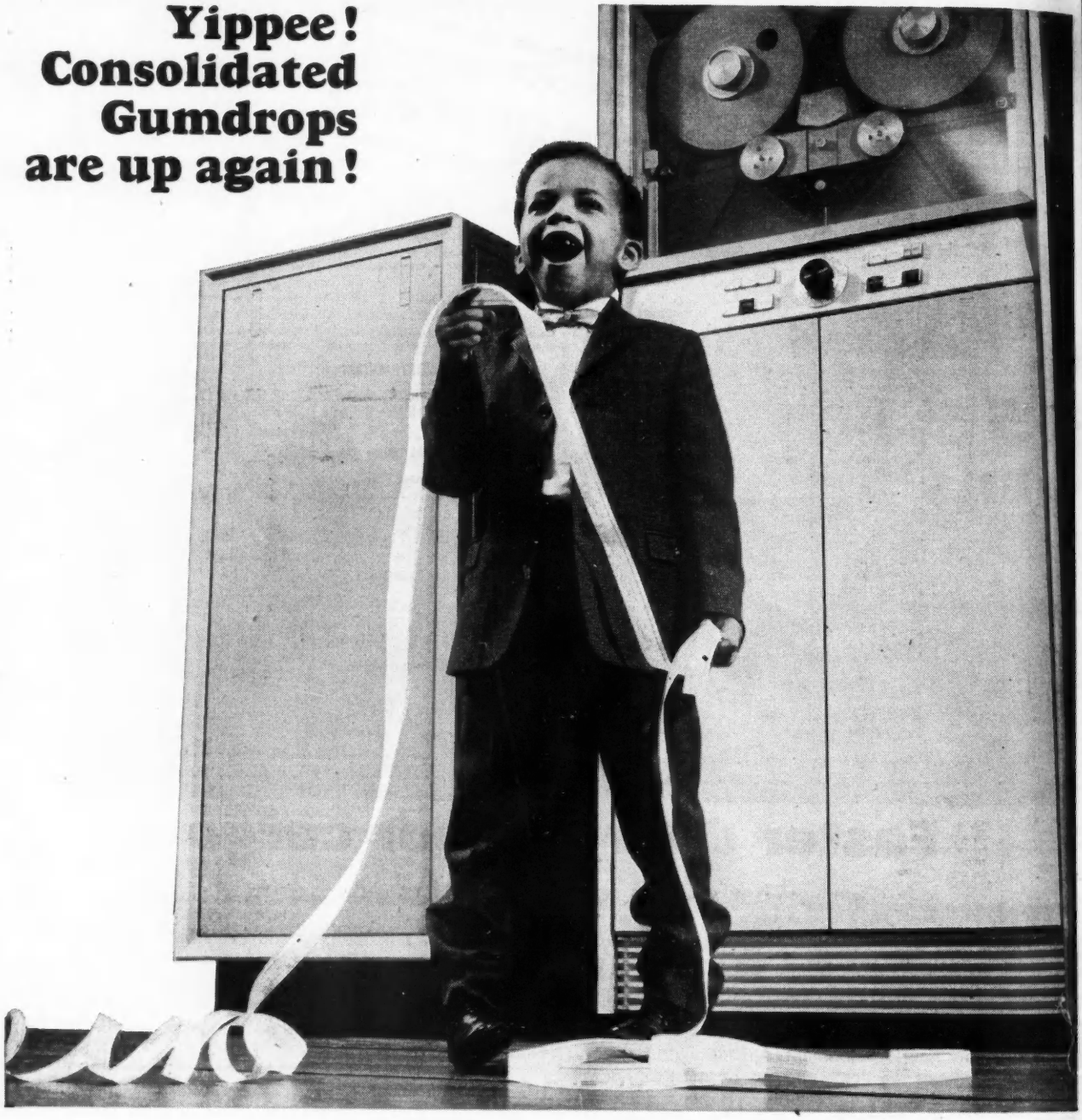
Yippee! Consolidated Gumdrops are up again!



Tut, tut! Such irreverence for the Brave New World of programmed automation. Perhaps young Peter will be a little more respectful when he sees what modern technology will do for his way of life in the years to come.

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212				
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	154	118	170	185	150	+579	+354	+72	+47
1965	128	132	155	148	126	108	159	130	166	190	156	+340	+217	+19	+43
1966	130	133	162	156	128	109	161	131	162	184	167	+199	+112	+ 3	+ 6
1965															
3rd quarter	128	132	155	150	126	108	157	131	158	190	153	+108	+ 61	+21	+17
4th quarter	129	133	158	151	126	109	161	131	168	189	158	+ 80	+ 35	+13	+14
1966															
1st quarter	131	134	166	155	130	110	160	135	165	181	159	+ 73	+ 53	N/C	+19
2nd quarter	129	134	161	157	129	110	160	127	166	184	166	+ 58	— 11	—15	+26
3rd quarter	130	134	159	156	126	109	163	132	163	183	174	+ 91	+ 84	+20	—15
4th quarter	131	132	161	157	126	109	160	130	154	188	168	— 18	— 13	— 1	—24
1967															
1st quarter	133	132	167	161	129	109	164	128	163	189	178	+ 39	+ 3	— 8	+14
1966															
December		132				109									
1967															
January		132				109									
February		132				109									
March		133				110									
April		132*				109									
May		131*				108									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices												
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,834	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—395
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—118
1966	153	104	136·9	+3·9	114·5	133·0	168·4	325	255	24,876	158	155	— 59
1965													
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 38
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	— 2
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 45
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282	24,930	155	146	—105
3rd quarter	159	109	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253	24,953	161	157	— 51
4th quarter	153	104	138·6	+3·8	113·0	133·5	169·8	417	206	24,702	147	164	+142
1967													
1st quarter	150	104*	139·3	+3·6	112·0	133·6	171·4	458	188		164	166	+ 41
2nd quarter			140·5	+2·6	110·0*	133·6*	172·8	508	168		168*	160*	
1966													
December	153	105	139·0	+3·7	112·4	133·5	169·8	449	200		157	158	
1967													
January	152	106*	139·2	+3·6	112·5	133·6	170·9	454	191		172	174	
February	150	106*	139·4	+3·7	112·3	133·6	171·3	454	188		163	167	
March	148	104*	139·4	+3·5	111·2	133·6	171·9	467	184		157	156	
April	148*	106*	140·4	+3·0	109·9	133·6	172·1	495	174		174	163	
May	149*	109*	140·3	+2·3	110·1*	133·6*	173·1	505	168		166	162	
June			140·9	+2·4	110·0*	133·6*	173·2	524	162		164*	154*	
July								543*	155*				

*Provisional. †Not seasonally adjusted.

Index of production in May

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for May 1967, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, was 131 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure was 132.

For the three months March to May 1967 it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.2 per cent lower than in the preceding three months, December 1966 to February 1967, and for manufacturing industries alone the decrease was 0.6 per cent.

The average index number for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table gives a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries	General chemicals	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	125	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	131	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	139	124	141	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	152	135	154	128	137	75	126	121
1965	131·9	92	133·8	121	114	133	159	142	161	133	144	74	129	123
1966	133·3	86	135·6	124	117	137	165	149	167	136	152	74	131	115
Unadjusted:														
1965 4th quarter	137	95	139	126	119	138	158	146	160	139	154	75	134	125
1966 1st quarter	138	90	140	121	116	130	167	146	170	142	156	73	141	128
2nd quarter	135	90	138	128	117	145	164	152	166	138	149	73	142	119
3rd quarter	125	76	128	121	115	133	160	144	163	127	142	74	119	106
4th quarter	136	91	136	126	119	138	167	153	169	138	162	76	122	106
1967 1st quarter	134	86	134	119	113	128	174	154	177	135	154	75	125	111
1967 March	134	91	135	121	113	134	176	153	180	139	161	75	129	105
April (prov.)	136	88	138	125	118	137	173	150	177	138	155	75	139	112
May (prov.)	133	93	135	128	119	143			178	132	149	73	128	104
Seasonally adjusted:														
1965 4th quarter	133	90	135	122	116	134	159	144	162	135	148	74	133	123
1966 1st quarter	134	88	138	126	118	140	162	147	165	137	150	72	134	122
2nd quarter	134	88	136	124	117	137	161	149	163	136	150	73	134	116
3rd quarter	134	85	137	124	117	136	167	148	170	138	153	76	133	117
4th quarter	132	84	133	123	116	135	168	152	170	134	155	75	122	104
1967 1st quarter	132	86	134	124	116	139	171	155	173	133	152	75	123	108
1966 December	132	84	134	123	116	134	169	152	172	134	156	75	123	99
1967 January	132	87	134	126	118	140	170	151	172	132	149	75	123	109
February	132	86	134	124	114	143	170	164	171	133	153	75	121	106
March	133	85	134	123	117	134	173	150	176	134	154	74	124	108
April (prov.)	132	87	133	123	116	134	167	145	171	134	153	75	127	103
May (prov.)	131	85	132	123	117	134	173		178	130	151	73	117	102
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	132	86	134	124	116	139	170	150*	172	133	153	75	122	105
Mar.-May (av.) (prov.)	132	86	133	123	117	134	171	153*	175	133	153	74	123	104

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE STATISTICAL table accompanying the article appearing under this heading in last week's issue contained a printing error; the seasonally adjusted index of deliveries for May 1967 should have read '89', not '80'.

Index of retail prices for June

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR announce that at June 20, 1967, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 119.9, compared with 119.4 at May 16. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for most fresh vegetables, the prices of which vary seasonally.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 469, London, S.E.1:

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Paper and Paper-making Materials for May 1967
Footwear for May 1967
Wheeled Tractors for May 1967
Salt for May 1967
Processed Man-made Continuous Filament Yarns for May 1967

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

IN THE MONTH of June 1967 22 new private companies having a total nominal capital of almost £53,000 were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-June 1967 133 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £1,089,000 were registered as compared with 156 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £1,273,000 registered in the same period in 1966.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION, *continued*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)														
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
1966	125	125	127	120	117	101	127	151	157	142	121	144	152	138	151
Unadjusted:															
1965 4th quarter	134	133	134	126	124	109	133	152	155	146	129	148	155	139	165
1966 1st quarter	135	134	138	127	123	112	137	152	155	146	119	153	155	134	177
2nd quarter	131	132	131	122	120	104	126	153	161	142	121	151	154	140	137
3rd quarter	114	115	113	113	109	91	124	149	155	139	123	133	146	141	120
4th quarter	121	120	125	118	117	96	123	151	156	143	123	140	153	142	171
1967 1st quarter	122	122	122	116	113	92	128	149	155	139	112	145	150	138	182
1967 March	119	118	120	115	110	88	129	147	153	138	113	137	142		170
April (prov.)	129	129	127	121	118	96	130	158	168	143	118	149			162
May (prov.)	124	125	120	110	111	90	111	155	162	145	124	153			147
Seasonally adjusted:															
1965 4th quarter	132	132	132	122	118	105	133	149	155	141	123	144	151	138	149
1966 1st quarter	130	129	133	123	120	107	132	152	157	144	125	148	153	135	148
2nd quarter	128	128	128	123	122	104	130	151	156	142	120	148	152	139	151
3rd quarter	124	124	123	119	117	99	126	153	158	147	122	146	154	141	150
4th quarter	120	119	123	114	111	93	122	149	157	137	117	136	149	141	156
1967 1st quarter	118	118	120	116	113	90	125	151	159	138	121	143	153	141	153
1966 December	118	117	124	112	109	90	121	150	157	140	116	137	151		154
1967 January	119	119	119	115	111	89	127	151	158	139	118	142	153		154
February	119	119	120	117	114	90	127	151	159	139	121	146	154		154
March	117	117	120	115	114	91	120	151	160	137	123	141	151		150
April (prov.)	122	122	122	117	114	92	126	153	162	138	119	140			162
May (prov.)	122	123	120	108	107	89	114	152	157	146	124	142			164
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	119	118	121	115	111	90	125	151	158	139	118	142			154
Mar.-May (av.) (prov.)	120	121	121	113	112	91	120	152	160	140	122	141			159

*Latest available three months (February-April) and previous three months (November-January).

Operating and traffic statistics of the United Kingdom airways corporations and private companies: April, 1967

Scheduled services

AIRCRAFT MILES flown by United Kingdom airlines in April was between 2 per cent and 3 per cent higher than in April 1966. BOAC's aircraft miles increased by 4 per cent, and BEA's by 5 per cent, whereas the aircraft miles flown by independent operators were 7 per cent less.

Passenger carryings by all sectors of the industry were lower than in April 1966; 4 per cent overall, BOAC 2 per cent, BEA 4 per cent and independent airlines 6 per cent. Easter was in March this year, and in April in 1966; taking March and April together, the number of passengers this year was 5 per cent more than in the same two months last year. Passenger capacity offered was higher in April 1967 than in April 1966, and load factors consequently lower. For the industry as a whole the passenger load factor in April was 56 per cent, compared with 59 per cent a year earlier. BOAC's figure was 55 per cent (58 per cent for April 1966); BEA 59 per cent (62 per cent) and the independent operators 51 per cent (no change).

Freight business rises seasonally from the beginning of the year: this year the expansion has been less rapid. Cargo carried by all United Kingdom operators was 9 per cent lower than in April 1966. BOAC carried 12 per cent more freight than in April 1966; BEA carried 1 per cent more and the independents carried 20 per cent less.

	TOTAL		BOAC		BEA		PRIVATE COMPANIES	
	April 1967 (1)	% change on April 1966	April 1967 (1)	% change on April 1966	April 1967	% change on April 1966	April 1967	% change on April 1966
Scheduled services:								
Aircraft miles flown (000)	12,070	+ 2·4	5,528	+ 4·1	4,617	+ 5·0	1,925	— 7·3
Passengers carried (No.)	925,318	— 3·8	117,990	— 1·8	594,757	— 3·5	212,571	— 5·6
Passengers miles (000)	666,206	+ 0·2	384,690	+ 2·2	223,869	— 3·4	57,647	+ 1·5
Available seat miles (000)	1,190,825	+ 4·8	696,097	+ 6·8	380,797	+ 2·0	113,931	+ 3·0
Passenger load factor %	55·9	58·5 (2)	55·3	57·7 (2)	58·8	62·0 (2)	50·6	51·3 (2)
Freight carried (short tons)	25,261	— 8·9	3,726	+11·7	9,327	+ 1·2	12,208	—19·6
Mail carried (short tons)	1,800	+ 0·3	581	+21·5	1,155	— 7·2	64	—11·1
Load short ton miles (000)	89,016	+ 2·8	56,424	+ 6·5	24,673	— 2·6	7,919	— 4·9
Capacity short ton miles (000)	170,040	— 0·7	110,407	— 0·8	44,791	+ 2·3	14,842	— 8·7
Overall load factor %	52·4	50·6 (2)	51·1	47·6 (2)	55·1	57·9 (2)	53·3	51·2 (2)
Non-scheduled services:								
Aircraft miles flown (000)	3,643	—11·6	209	+44·1	312	+16·4	3,122	—15·8
Capacity short ton miles (000)	39,474	—10·8	3,690	+47·4	3,500	+ 8·9	32,284	—16·3

(1) April 1-29, 1967, for BOAC. (2) 1966 actual load factors.

Industrial building in the second quarter of 1967

THE AREA OF industrial building[1] approved in Great Britain in the second quarter was lower than the high figure for the first quarter and back to about the same level as in the fourth quarter of last year.

The rate of approvals of industrial building has declined moderately since the autumn of last year. Taking the average of the first two quarters this year and the fourth quarter of last, the rate was about 8 per cent lower than the high level for last year as a whole. Despite the decline, however, the rate remained at about the substantial level in 1964 and 1965, and very much greater than in 1962 and 1963 at the time of the last downturn in industrial investment.

The fall, of about 6 per cent, in approvals in the Development Areas in the last three quarters, compared with the rate for the year 1966, was slightly less than for the whole country. There has been a sharp rise in approvals in the Development Areas in the last three years, and the recent rate was over two and a half times the average for 1962-63. Of total i.d.c. approvals in Great Britain, about one-third were in Development Areas in the last three quarters (compared with 23 per cent as a proportion of Great Britain's population).

Industrial Building projects – new buildings, extensions to existing premises and existing buildings turned to industrial use – for which industrial development certificates were issued during the second quarter of 1967 together with comparative figures for other periods are as follows:

(Million square feet

	Northern (2)	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midland	East Anglia	South East	South Western (2)	Wales (2)	West Midland	North Western (2)	Scotland (2)	Great Britain Total	Development Areas Million square feet	Development Areas % of GB	Remainder of Great Britain Million square feet
1961	6·5	4·1	3·5	1·8	18·1	2·8	2·5	5·0	7·4	4·9	56·5	15·0	..	41·5
1962	3·0	2·4	2·2	1·8	11·8	2·4	2·1	3·7	4·4	3·7	37·3	9·1	..	28·2
1963	4·2	3·7	2·5	1·5	9·4	2·4	1·6	3·5	5·3	5·0	39·1	12·2	..	26·9
1964	8·2	5·9	3·8	2·5	11·9	4·4	3·2	5·0	8·2	5·9	59·0	20·2	..	38·7
1965	6·2	6·2	3·4	1·9	11·4	3·1	4·5	5·0	9·2	11·0	61·9	24·6	..	37·3
1966	8·5 (8·5)	7·6 (6·9)	4·7 (4·2)	4·1 (3·8)	13·2 (10·7)	4·0 (3·5)	9·3 (9·3)	6·4 (5·9)	10·2 (8·7)	8·2 (8·2)	76·2 (69·6)	29·3 (28·8)	..	46·9 (40·8)
1965 1st quarter	2·1	1·6	0·9	0·4	3·5	0·8	0·9	1·6	2·4	2·7	17·0	6·5	..	10·5
2nd quarter	1·7	1·5	0·6	0·5	3·1	0·7	0·6	1·2	3·0	2·5	15·3	5·4	..	9·9
3rd quarter	1·4	1·3	0·7	0·6	2·8	1·1	2·4	1·0	2·2	2·7	16·2	7·8	..	8·4
4th quarter	1·0	1·7	1·2	0·3	2·0	0·5	0·6	1·2	1·6	3·0	13·4	4·9	..	8·5
1966 1st quarter	1·7	1·6	1·3	1·7	2·6	1·0	1·1	1·9	3·0	1·7	17·7	6·1	..	11·6
2nd quarter	2·1	1·3	1·2	0·8	2·5	0·8	2·8	1·5	2·2	2·0	17·2	7·8	..	9·4
3rd quarter (3)	3·2 (3·2)	2·4 (2·3)	0·9 (0·9)	0·7 (0·6)	3·2 (2·8)	1·3 (1·3)	3·9 (3·9)	1·4 (1·2)	2·1 (1·6)	2·6 (2·6)	21·6 (20·2)	9·9 (9·9)	..	11·7 (10·4)
4th quarter (3)	1·4 (1·4)	2·4 (1·7)	1·2 (0·9)	1·0 (0·7)	4·9 (2·8)	0·9 (0·4)	1·4 (1·4)	1·7 (1·3)	2·8 (1·9)	2·0 (2·0)	19·7 (14·5)	5·5 (5·1)	28	14·2 (9·4)
1967 1st quarter (3)	2·6 (2·6)	3·4 (1·7)	1·7 (1·0)	0·8 (0·5)	5·4 (2·9)	1·9 (0·9)	1·6 (1·6)	2·2 (1·3)	3·5 (2·2)	4·1 (4·1)	27·3 (18·6)	9·6 (8·8)	35	17·6 (9·8)
2nd quarter (3) (4)	1·4 (1·4)	2·1 (1·2)	0·9 (0·6)	0·8 (0·4)	5·3 (2·9)	1·7 (0·9)	1·5 (1·5)	1·9 (1·1)	2·8 (2·0)	2·7 (2·7)	21·2 (14·8)	6·8 (6·4)	32	14·4 (8·4)

(1) The figures relate to schemes, mainly over 5,000 square feet, for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated.
(2) These regions take in the places designated as development areas under the Industrial Development Act 1966; the aggregate figures for the Development Areas are shown separately.
(3) The area of industrial building has, since mid August, 1966, been extended to include all ancillary space for storage, canteens, etc. The figures in brackets are estimates of the area which would have been approved on the old basis. In Scotland, Wales and the Northern Regions the area approved was already for the broader coverage now used in the other regions; because of this lack of comparability the percentage share of Development Areas is not shown prior to the fourth quarter of 1966.
(4) Provisional. Figures for previous periods have been revised as necessary.

Registration of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts, 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, July, 21, 1967.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registred No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Count Down to Danger	Br/E 32523	63	July 17	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Wallace Productions Ltd. for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.
The Frozen Dead	Br/E 32529	95	July 21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Gold Star Productions Ltd.
It	Br/E 32530	97	July 21	" " "	" "
Pathe Pictorial Series 651/663:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 657	Br/E 32531	9	July 21	" " "	Associated British Pathe Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial No. 658	Br/E 32532	7	July 21	" " "	" "
Pathe News 67-57	Br/E 32295	8	July 21	" " "	" "
Pathe News 67-58	Br/E 32296	7	July 21	" " "	" "
Movietone News 1988	Br/E 32429	10	July 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonenews Ltd.
Movietone News 1988A	Br/E 32430	9	July 21	" " "	" "
FOREIGN					
Double Trouble	F 32521	92	July 17	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	B.C.W. Productions Inc.
Hondo and the Apaches	F 32522	85	July 17	" " "	Batjac Productions Inc.
A Guide for the Married Man	F 32524	91	July 19	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
Mr. Winlucky	F 32525	7	July 19	" " "	Terrytoons Inc.
It's for the Birds	F 32526	7	July 19	" " "	"
Castle of Blood	F 32527	82	July 20	British Lion Films Ltd.	Jolly Films, Rome.
Killer's Canyon	F 32528	76	July 20	" "	Rasfilm, Rome.

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in May

THE MINISTRY of Technology reports that although the first estimate of production in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries during May shows a slight decline from the April level, the average for the three months March to May is the same as the average for the three previous months. This is shown in the first column of Table 1.

For the wider group of engineering industries covered by Tables 2 and 3 (including some vehicles in addition to mechanical and electrical engineering), both home and total new orders continued to fall back in the first quarter of this year from the level reached in the middle of 1966. Export new orders show a smaller decline over the same period, with evidence of a recovery in more recent months.

The latest figures show that total deliveries in the three months to May were 1 per cent greater than in the three previous months with home deliveries rising by about 2 per cent and export deliveries falling by the same proportion. Despite a rise of 7 per cent in home new orders in the three months to May compared with the previous three months, home orders on hand continued to fall; by the end of May they were 6 per cent below the end-1966 level.

The new orders series is essentially lumpy, especially on exports. It is not possible, therefore, to attach any significance to the increase of 20 per cent in export new orders for the three months to May since this is caused by very high figures for one month. As a result of this high figure for new orders, export orders-on-hand at the end of May were about 3 per cent above the level at the end of 1966.

The tables of seasonally adjusted figures have now been revised to take account of the 1966 seasonal pattern. Later information which has become available has also caused some revision in the unadjusted deliveries figures for 1966 given in Table 3. This has also produced revisions in the net new orders series but orders on hand are unaffected.

Table 1. Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	139	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	163	105
1965	144	142	148	166	165	168	111
1966	152	149	157	156	157	153	116
1965 1st quarter	142	141	145	168	168	167	106
2nd quarter	142	141	144	168	167	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	148	166	166	166	107
4th quarter	148	144	154	166	165	168	115
1966 1st quarter	150	146	158	164	163	168	120
2nd quarter	150	146	157	163	162	164	113
3rd quarter	153	151	157	160	160	161	110
4th quarter	155	154	157	156	157	153	125
1967 1st quarter	152	147	160	150	150	151	123
1966 June	150	146	159	163	162	164	
July	154	153	157	162	161	163	
August	153	150	157	161	161	162	
September	152	149	156	160	160	161	
October	155	154	157	159	159	159	
November	155	154	156	158	158	157	
December	156	154	158	156	157	153	
1967 January	149	146	153	154	154	153	
February	153	148	160	152	152	151	
March	154	148	166	150	150	151	
April	153*	..	..	150*	150*	152*	
May	151*	..	..	151*	148*	161*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months shown	153	147	160				
Previous 3 months shown	152	153	158				
Percentage change (5)	Nil	—4	+1	Nil	—3	+7	

* Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(5) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

(*Continued on next page*)

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN MAY, *continued*

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effect of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case, the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against April are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for March, April and May.

Table 2. Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) =100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	143	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	166	151	136
1965	165	145	143	164	145	143	170	146	142
1966	153	143	150	153	142	148	153	145	156
1965 1st quarter	166	150	139	164	150	140	172	151	136
2nd quarter	166	143	143	164	142	143	173	147	143
3rd quarter	165	140	144	163	141	143	170	138	147
4th quarter	165	149	146	163	150	146	171	149	144
1966 1st quarter	163	142	148	161	141	147	169	146	150
2nd quarter	161	143	149	160	144	148	165	139	150
3rd quarter	159	147	152	158	145	150	161	151	158
4th quarter	154	140	153	155	138	148	154	145	165
1967 1st quarter	148	134	150	147	130	148	150	147	156
1966 June	161	146	147	160	146	146	165	146	150
July	161	146	157	159	147	156	164	145	161
August	160	147	150	159	145	147	162	151	157
September	159	143	150	158	143	148	161	146	155
October	158	142	152	157	141	148	159	147	162
November	156	140	153	156	138	148	157	145	167
December	154	136	153	155	133	149	154	142	165
1967 January	152	134	147	152	131	147	152	142	148
February	150	134	150	150	130	148	151	147	158
March	148	141	153	147	138	150	150	150	162
April*	148	148	150	147	140	151	150	171	147
May*	149	..	151	145	..	152	158	..	150
Average:									
Latest 3 months		148	151		140	151		171	153
Previous 3 months		134	150		131	148		142	157
Percentage change (4)	—1	+11	+1	—3	+7	+2	+5	+20	—2

* Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.
(4) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

(*Continued on page 220*)

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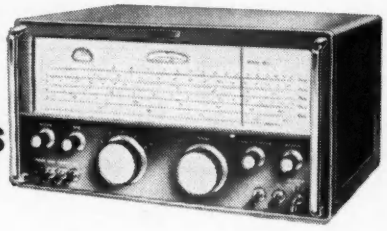

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BOOSEY & HAWKES LIMITED

Music Publishers and Musical Instrument Manufacturers

Extracts from Accounts to 31st December, 1966

	1966	1965
GROUP NET PROFIT	**£435,512**	£417,866
TAXATION	**£165,147**	£148,527
DIVIDENDS	**£153,481**	£124,102
RETAINED (including minority interests)	**£116,884**	£145,237

A record trading profit was achieved in 1966, in spite of the general economic difficulties. A Final Dividend of 12½ per cent is recommended making the 20 per cent distribution for the year equal to the previous year. The international situation makes it more difficult than usual to forecast, but it is considered that profits and dividends for the current year should, subject to unforeseen circumstances, be maintained.

Sales and royalties from music publishing activities both at home and abroad continued to progress, reflecting the Company's high reputation for quality and technical excellence.

Musical instrument manufacturing costs continued to increase but new and improved techniques are proving a successful counter. Home market sales continued at an encouraging level and support to the educational market was maintained. The introduction of the Group Main Dealer Plan has been satisfactory.

More than half of Factory production is now sold overseas. Long-term benefits are expected from continued participation in overseas Trade Fairs.

The Joint Ventures with Hammond Organ Co. of Chicago continued their upward trend.

Appreciation is expressed to employees throughout the Group for their effort and loyalty.

Table 3. Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1966	152	143	150	152	142	148	154	145	156
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
2nd quarter	161	138	147	161	142	146	163	129	148
3rd quarter	159	135	141	158	132	140	161	142	145
4th quarter	152	142	159	152	136	154	154	156	173
1967 1st quarter	149	144	152	149	142	149	151	150	158
1966 January	163	144	144	161	144	144	172	144	145
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	163	167	162	167	167	170	150	168
April	163	126	140	161	126	138	168	128	145
May	163	143	144	161	147	144	166	133	144
June	161	146	156	161	153	157	163	126	155
July	160	141	147	160	137	147	162	152	148
August	160	123	124	160	120	120	162	131	134
September	159	140	152	158	139	152	161	145	152
October	158	149	156	157	143	152	160	163	166
November	156	141	160	155	134	154	158	161	175
December	152	135	162	152	132	157	154	145	178
1967 January	151	137	143	151	136	143	153	140	145
February	150	147	154	150	143	150	152	157	167
March	149	148	157	149	146	155	151	154	163
April*	148	149	154	148	150	153	150	147	155
May*	149	154	148	147	138	149	157	202	145

* Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of certain British products in overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists, which are mainly of a non-technical nature, enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers, giving the type of goods involved and the countries to be covered, should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Baily, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH FILM FUND AGENCY has published the following information for the four weeks ended June 24, 1967:

Distributors' earnings submitted:

High cost films		£638,628
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£14,712	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£1,712	
		£655,052
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		£52,280
		£707,332

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to July 10, 1967, together with an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for four weeks ended June 24, 1967 . £267,000

The eighth interim allocation for the tenth distribution period will be at the rate of 55 per cent.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Hartlepool Industrial Exhibition

THE SUCCESS STORIES of new industry in Hartlepool and elsewhere in the North-East must be repeated by many others, for the town and the region are still in need of more jobs.

This was the message of Mr. Fred Willey, Minister of State, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, when he performed the official opening of the Hartlepool Industrial Exhibition on July 19. The ceremony, attended by representatives of industry and Government services in the North-East, took place near Hartlepool's new town centre, where the exhibition was housed under 5,000 square yards of canvas.

'What has been done in Hartlepool is heartening', said Mr. Willey, 'but even so it is not enough. We have got to attract more new industry to Hartlepool and to the North-East coast.'

Mr. Willey was deputizing at the ceremony for Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Housing and Local Government, detained in London on urgent official business. He paid tribute to the initiative shown by Hartlepool in organizing the exhibition. It demonstrated, he said, the extent of diversification in the town which was notable for its recovery from slump in the early 1960s.

Mr. Willey listed the range of Government grants for development area projects and added that the Government could be relied on to give all the help they could to assist further expansion.

At a civic luncheon, Mr. C. E. H. Verity, deputy chairman of Hartlepool's biggest new industry, Foster Wheeler John Brown Boilers Ltd., said that the North-East had a heritage of top quality inventors, engineers and craftsmen. His company had taken a bold step in bringing their large new works (from Surrey) to Hartlepool.

'We have done this because we have great faith in the potentialities and the people here.'

Too often in Britain the man in the street felt the economic position had 'nothing to do with him'.

'In this area we have a magnificent opportunity to make a tremendous contribution to redevelopment. We have new works, machines, facilities. Let us put our hearts and souls into it and turn Hartlepool into a first-class industrial centre which is a shining example to the rest of the country.'

The new Foster Wheeler factory in Brenda Road, Hartlepool, occupies a 40-acre site with adequate provision for expansion. The first units total 200,000 sq. ft. and have been built for the company under the auspices of the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Initially employment will be provided for between 600 and 1,000 men.

The Hartlepool Industrial Exhibition took place from July 18 to 22. The Board of Trade Investment Grants Office, the English Industrial Estates Corporation and the Ministry of Labour, all occupied stand space.

Over 1,000 Toronto retailers to participate in British Week

AS THE SECOND round of visits to Toronto retailers nears completion, commercial officers of the Board of Trade British Week Office report that at least 1,000 retail outlets are now certain to participate by means of special displays of British goods backed by display material supplied by the Board of Trade, and it is expected that many others will come in before the Week opens on October 12.

Orders for display material have already been placed on behalf of 541 retail outlets, comprising 310 stores from 60 chains, and 231 individual stores, while several important chains still remain to be visited. Most of the participating stores are located in the main and secondary target areas, and five other areas which are now considered additional target areas. Many of the leading stores have arranged extensive and interesting special displays and promotions.

Market officers have visited most of the head offices of the supermarket chains, and a very satisfactory reception has been given to the Food Liaison Officer and the Commercial Manager. In all, some 400 branches are likely to feature special displays of British merchandise. It is evident that agents and brokers of British food manufacturers have been following up the Food Samples Display that was held in Toronto last April, and a number of special promotions have been arranged. Several of Toronto's shopping plazas have arranged similar individual promotions.

In addition to Food and Confectionery, 10 other Samples Shows have been held in Toronto in preparation for the British Week. These have covered the following products: hosiery and knitwear (January); menswear (February); footwear, womenswear and Irish linen (March); cosmetics and pottery (April); tobacco etc., furniture and floor coverings (May); and newspapers and periodicals (June).

A scale model of one of Europe's most up-to-date steel-making plant, built at Hartlepool by the South Durham Steel & Iron Co. Ltd., was among exhibits at the Hartlepool Industrial Exhibition. Left to right: Councillor C. R. Warnes, chairman of the Hartlepool Town Planning and Industrial Development Committee; Mr. Edward Leadbitter, MP for Hartlepool; Mr. Frederick Willey, Minister of State, Ministry of Housing and Local Government (who opened the exhibition) and Councillor F. Jacques, Mayor of Hartlepool. Picture by Northern Daily Mail, *Hartlepool.*

A representative from Formica Ltd. explains applications of his firm's products at the Building Materials Exhibition, Prague, to an audience consisting of, left to right: Mr. Matosovsky, director of the Czechoslovak Building Centre; another Formica representative; Mr. J. F. Barrow, Commercial Secretary, Prague; HE Sir William Barker, British Ambassador; Lady Barker; Mrs. M. Grenfell Baines, representing the London Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Hanak, of 'Made in Publicity'. Forty British firms participated in the exhibition through a joint venture organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade. A report will appear in next week's issue of the JOURNAL.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS
AND DESIGN EXHIBITION
& CONFERENCE
OLYMPIA LONDON
11-15 SEPTEMBER, 1967
Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Last Day 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
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Australian store buyers to visit Britain

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised that the following buyers from the David Jones Department store group will be visiting Britain during July and August. The group will stage promotions of British consumer goods in April/May 1968 in at least 12 of their stores across Australia. Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet the buyers should contact the London Buying House.

Name of buyer	*Merchandise sought*
Mr. K. Juergens (until August 8)	China, cutlery, homewares, kitchenware, tableware and pottery.
Miss H. Campbell (from August 12 to September 12)	Ladies' suits, coats, millinery (medium price).
Mr. R. Von Bertouch (arrives end of August)	High grade ladies' fashions.

The London Buying House for the group is David Jones Ltd., Canberra House, 315 Regent Street, London, W.1 (Tel. 01-580 1555).

Strasbourg will go British this Autumn

BRITISH GOODS will be featured in all the main stores in Strasbourg during a minor British Week which will be held there from October 6-14. This follows the successful British promotion at Metz last March and will be the second British Shopping Week organized by local authorities of French cities since the major British Week in Lyons last October.

Strasbourg, with a population of over 300,000, is the seat of the Council of Europe. The organizers hope that this British promotion, which is strongly supported by the British Chamber of Commerce (France), will attract visitors and buyers from across the Rhine.

The city of Leicester, which has a long-standing 'twinning' association with Strasbourg, is playing an important part in this promotion. The Lord Mayor of Leicester, Sir Mark Hennig, and Lady Hennig, will make a four-day official visit from October 8, accompanied by the Town Clerk, Mr. R. R. Thornton and Mrs. Thornton. The Leicester Chamber of Commerce is taking an active part, and a 'Live in Leicester' display will be a feature of the Week. There will also be a Leicester double-decker bus, and three policemen and two policewomen from the Leicester and Rutland Police Authority.

Display material, provided by the Board of Trade, will be used to decorate the shops and stores. The Board is also helping with the cost of sending out the police and the transport of two military bands – the Regimental band and the Pipes and Drums of the Royal Scots.

British foods for Sweden's biggest chain

TWENTY-SEVEN PER CENT of all Swedish retail food business is handled by the Kooperative Forbundet, and this organization will be holding a British food promotion during February and March 1968. All its 297 'super shops' will be taking part, as well as something like 500 of its smaller shops. The promotion is being organized by BNEC Export Council for Europe in conjunction with the Food Export Council and with Board of Trade support.

Many household brand names will appear in Sweden for the first time during this promotion, which will last for 10-14 days in each of the big stores, spread over a period of six weeks in order to meet local variations in seasonal buying. There will be numerous large-scale special displays, with posters, flags, Union Jack lapel badges and other decorative material supplied by the Board of Trade.

Kooperative Forbundet's campaign will provide a foretaste of things British well timed to sharpen interest in the full-scale British Week due to be held in Stockholm later in the same year (September 1968). It is also envisaged that expected trading gains made during the KF promotion will be consolidated by special displays of British products in all the co-operative's branches during the British Week itself.

Selfridges show 'Britain is Great'

'BRITAIN IS GREAT' is the title of a special exhibition being held at Selfridges in Oxford Street from July 20 to August 5. At any time of the year, say the store, at least 90 per cent of Selfridges' £2½ million worth of stock is British made, but for this event buyers and suppliers have done their very best to come up with the cream of British craftsmanship.

All parts of the store have something of particular interest and in the Third Floor Exhibition Hall are special demonstrations and displays, from a range of silverware by Elkington, with a Sheffield silversmith demonstrating the art of hand piercing traditional designs on sterling silver, to a Wedgwood display featuring an exhibition of the craft of hand throwing pottery Selfridges have also installed two hand looms – one weaving Irish tweed in the fabric department and the other Welsh tweed in the Exhibition Hall.

Selfridges point out that in the last 10 years the company's export figures have increased by 500 per cent, and are now worth about £5 million a year. This is due mainly to the work of their export company, founded just after the war to gain practical advantages from the newly formed Intercontinental Group of Departmental Stores.

About two months ago representatives from 15 countries came to the Miss Selfridge boutique to see the 1967 winter collection; the result was thousands of pounds worth of business. Selfridges say that the reception was so good that there are plans for Miss Selfridge shops within stores in Europe with the same merchandise, including all the accessories such as shoes, gloves and handbags, as in London.

Four of Selfridges' most recent export successes are cosmetics to a big department store group in Italy, hosiery to Russia, heavy engineering to New Guinea and furniture to Japan. In the near future there are exploratory missions due to go to Zambia and South Africa.

Lord Walston, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, visited the exhibition on July 26.

British cosmetics mission a successful spearhead for Toronto Week

A SMALL but successful mission recently visited Toronto to discuss plans for promoting sales of a wide range of British cosmetics and toiletries during British Week. Returning from an extended trip, Mr. M. Stewart-Smith of Taylor of London confirmed the excellent reception given to the group in Toronto, and said that Toronto was an excellent 'shop window' since market results in the city were watched by buyers from as far away as the Western Seaboard.

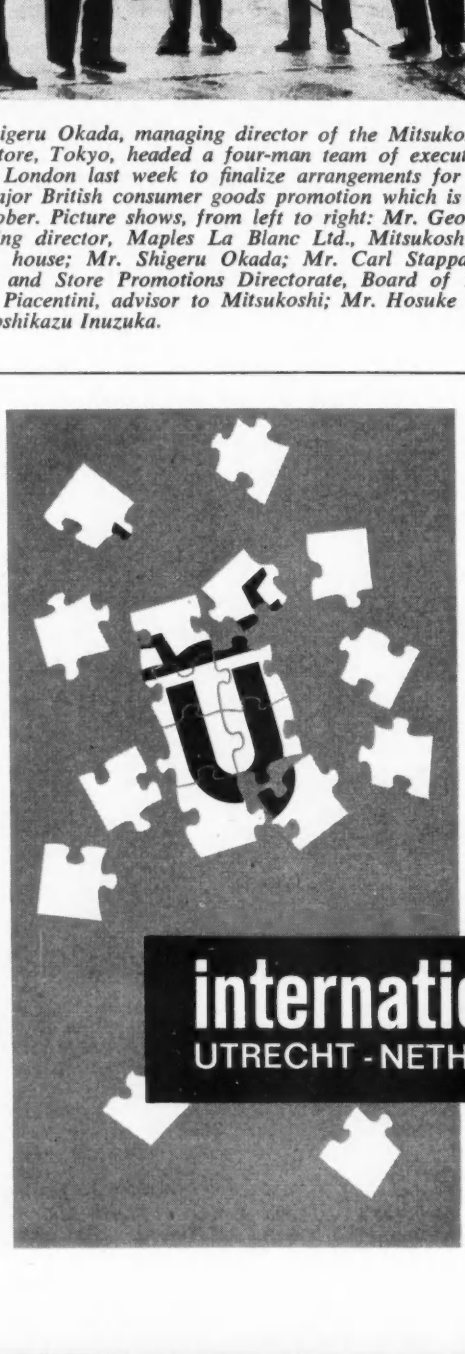
Six companies participated, and although orders taken during the visit were comparatively small, all felt that the groundwork was of great value. Colonel R. A. Davies, of Lentheric, chairman of the Cosmetics Product Group Committee, commented: 'The extremely wide range of products made by our members makes it difficult to set up a positive image for British cosmetics. Nevertheless, the overall response to our six-man mission, led by Mr. G. H. Forsythe, of Cyclax of London, shows that there is a market to be tapped in Canada, and I firmly believe that if we can establish ourselves in this market sales in the future will amply justify our efforts.'

Details of the 10th European Machine Tool Exhibition, to be held in Hanover from September 17 to 26, were announced at a press conference last week. Mr. Ralph Gabriel (second from left in picture), president of the British Machine Tool Trades Association, said that over half his members would be taking part in this event, the largest British participation ever at a specialized exhibition in West Germany. The British exhibits, which would occupy over 65,000 sq. ft., had an estimated value of £4 million. Markus von Busse (standing), general commissar of the exhibition, explained that this event was the biggest of its kind in the world. He added that the 12 European countries co-operating in the exhibition produced £735 million of machine tools in 1966, 37 per cent of the total world production. British participation in this event was organized in collaboraoin with the Board of Trade. Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, will visit the exhibition.

Mr. Shigeru Okada, managing director of the Mitsukoshi department store, Tokyo, headed a four-man team of executives which visited London last week to finalize arrangements for the store's first major British consumer goods promotion which is to be held in October. Picture shows, from left to right: Mr. George Whyte, managing director, Maples La Blanc Ltd., Mitsukoshi's London buying house; Mr. Shigeru Okada; Mr. Carl Stappard, British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorate, Board of Trade; Dr. M. A. Piacentini, advisor to Mitsukoshi; Mr. Hosuke Iguchi and Mr. Toshikazu Inuzuka.

Four best-selling authors were signing copies of their books last week for British Week Toronto. Pictured at a table in Pan Books' London boardroom are (left to right): Gavin Lyall, Peter O'Donnell, Leslie Thomas and James Leasor. Looking on (from left): Robin Neillands, export manager of Pan Books; Sir Ralph Perring, chairman of the London Steering Committee for the Toronto British Week; and Aubrey Forshaw, chairman and managing director of Pan Books.

'The Canadian market is a tough one for British publishers', states Mr. Forshaw, 'but we're taking British Week in Toronto as a challenge by which to increase our share. Recently we have enjoyed an upsurge in Canadian sales which has had no parallel for 30 years. Events such as the British Week in Toronto give special impetus to our normal effort which, in the teeth of fierce American competition, has of necessity to be sustained and vigorous.'



IMPORTERS!

If you want to know what Holland has to offer in:

household articles • pottery, glass, crystalware • leathergoods • cutlery, metal and wooden giftware • handicraft, jewellery • smokers' requisites • gold and silver, clocks • toys and sports goods, festival articles • display and advertising material • office supplies and paperware, etc.

you can find out by visiting the Utrecht Autumn Fair.
Your trip to Utrecht may well result in excellent business!

Remember the dates:
AUTUMN FAIR UTRECHT: 4-12 September 1967

Also at Utrecht:
4- 8 September : Inter Decor, furnishing fabrics exhibition
4- 8 September : trade fair "Supplies for the furniture industry"
4-12 September : "S-70", lights and lighting exhibition
4-12 September*: trade fair "Advertising '68" *(closed on Sunday)

international autumn fair 1967
UTRECHT - NETHERLANDS - 4-12 SEPTEMBER closed on sunday

ENQUIRIES AND HOTEL BOOKINGS:
Royal Netherlands Industries Fair - Vredenburg - Utrecht
UK agents: Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square-London.-W.1

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

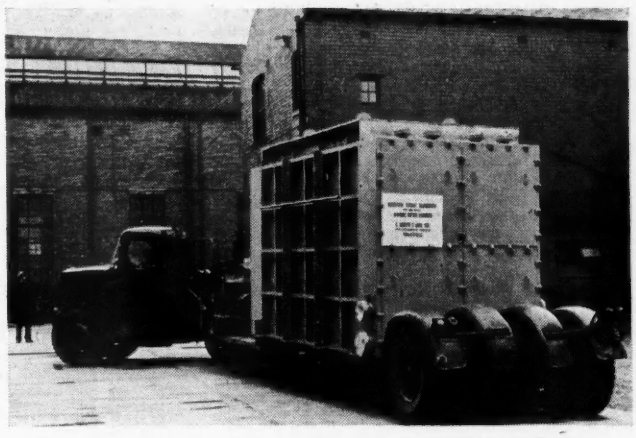
£12 m. British aid loan to India

AN AGREEMENT for an aid loan of £12 million to the Government of India was signed in New Delhi on July 21. As with other British loans to India in recent years, the loan will be for 25 years, free of interest, with repayments beginning after the seventh year. Most of the loan will be used to refinance service payments which fall due in the first half of the financial year on aid loans given in the years 1958-62. The balance of the £12 million loan is being given as general purpose aid for the purchase of goods and services from the United Kingdom.

Announcing the offer of debt relief in Parliament on June 29, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Minister of Overseas Development, said: 'Because of India's special difficulties, particularly the need for foreign exchange to import food, we have offered to relieve India of debt payments of £11.5 million currently due to us. We are urging other countries to follow our example by untying aid in this way.'

The present loan is the second from Britain to India this year. The first loan, of £7 million was signed on June 19, and was for non-project aid for British oriented industries in India. The present loan completes the commitment of the advance offer of £19 million made by Britain as part of her total aid pledge to India for 1967/8, at the meeting of the Aid Consortium in Paris this April.

As a further measure, Britain has agreed to re-allocate to general purposes some £1.7 million of past aid loans originally earmarked for projects which remains undisbursed; this money can, therefore, be immediately used by India.



A 'Diesecon' steam generator, weighing 28 tons, which utilizes the waste heat in marine diesel exhausts to provide steam for generating electricity, heating, etc., leaving E. Green & Son Limited's Wakefield works for Japan. Despite the obvious high cost of transporting this equipment, the company have been able to secure repeated orders from British and Continental shipowners, even against competition from Japanese manufacturers of similar equipment. This unit is bound for the Nagasaki shipyard of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries for installation in one of two giant motor tankers each of 202,000 tons deadweight.

Double taxation—Malaysia

THE BOARD of Inland Revenue announce that a double taxation agreement between Malaysia and the United Kingdom was signed in Kuala Lumpur on July 17.

The text of the Agreement will be published shortly by HMSO.

Tunisia and Sweden

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 13, 1967 announced the renewal, for a further year from April 1, 1967, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Sweden. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458/9/61), quoting reference CRE 3822/G.

Tunisia and Norway

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 2-6-9, 1967 announced the renewal, for a further year from April 1, 1967 of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Norway. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458/9/61), quoting reference CRE 7876/G.

Tunisia and Finland

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 26-30, 1967 announced the renewal, for a further year from January 1, 1967 of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Finland. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458/9/61), quoting reference CRE 7869/G.

Tunisia and Greece

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 13, 1967 announced the renewal, for a further year from January 1, 1967, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Greece. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 449/50), quoting reference CRE 7459/G.

Tunisia and Japan

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 13, 1967 announced the renewal, for a further year from April 1, 1967, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Japan. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458/9/61), quoting reference CRE 7877/G.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.). Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

ALGERIA

(139/67) Fishing Equipment for Caisse de Credit Maritime Mutuel de Algerie. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 27448/67.

(139/67) Water Treatment Plant for Etudes Generales et des Grands Travaux Hydrauliques. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 27447/67.

AUSTRALIA

(142/67) Machine Tools and Associated Equipment for Chrysler Australia Ltd., Adelaide. October. E.S.B. 27995/67.

(144/67) Diesel Alternator for Commonwealth Centre, Melbourne August 15. E.S.B. 28211/67.*

(143/67) Radar Equipment for Department of Civil Aviation. October 3. E.S.B. 28023/67.*

(144/67) Construction of School for Department of Works. August 15. E.S.B. 28072/67.

Metropolitan Water Sewage and Drainage Board, Sydney:

(142/67) Air Compressors. September 5. E.S.B. 27997/67.*

(142/67) Nuclear Sludge Density Meter. September 5. E.S.B. 27998/67.*

(139/67) Ash Handling and Disposal Plants for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. September 11. E.S.B. 27242/67.

(142/67) Cathodic Protection System for Wide-Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, Queensland. August 14. E.S.B. 27993/67.*

BRAZIL

(140/67) Steel Discs for Banco Central. August 10. E.S.B. 27920/67.*

Companhia Auxiliar de Empresas Electricas Brasileiras:

(144/67) Instrument Transformers. August 31. E.S.B. 28070/67.*

(144/67) Distribution Transformers. August 30. E.S.B. 28069/67.*

BURMA

(140/67) Radio Telephone Equipment for People's Pearl and Fishery Board. August 10. E.S.B. 27470/67.*

CANADA

(142/67) Transformers for Manitoba Hydro. August 17. E.S.B. 27963/67.

CEYLON

(139/67) Conveyor for Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation. August 31. E.S.B. 27293/67.*

Department of Government Stores:

(144/67) Manifold Books. August 22. E.S.B. 28058/67.

(144/67) Envelopes. August 22. E.S.B. 28059/67.

(144/67) Chalk. August 29. E.S.B. 28060/67.

(144/67) Steel Cabinets and Cupboards. August 22. E.S.B. 28061/67.

(144/67) Power Plant for Director of Land Development. August 11. E.S.B. 28055/67.

(139/67) Asbestos Sheets for Ministry of Fi..ance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26879/67.*

COLOMBIA

(144/67) Filtration Control Equipment for Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal. August 14. E.S.B. 28210/67.*

CYPRUS

(139/67) Transformers for Electricity Authority. August 30. E.S.B. 27297/67.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(139/67) Magnesia Aluminium Spinel. August 11. E.S.B. 27259/67.*

(139/67) Steel Plates. August 10. E.S.B. 27286/67.

(139/67) Monitoring Instrument. August 10. E.S.B. 27285/67.*

(139/67) Belting. August 11. E.S.B. 27287/67.*

(139/67) Electrodes. August 10. E.S.B. 27290/67.*

(140/67) Microphones. August 14. E.S.B. 27260/67.*

(143/67) Ball Valves. August 23. E.S.B. 28027/67.*

(143/67) Ball Valves. August 21. E.S.B. 28028/67.*

(143/67) Valves. August 18. E.S.B. 28029/67.*

(143/67) Electroscopes. August 18. E.S.B. 28033/67.*

(143/67) Silicon. August 19. E.S.B. 28035/67.*

(143/67) Boiler Tubes. August 19. E.S.B. 28030/67.*

(143/67) Fork Lift Trucks. August 21. E.S.B. 28037/67.*

(143/67) Zinc; Starch; Acetylene Black. August 23. E.S.B. 28036/67.*

(143/67) Rubber Insulating Line Hose. August 19. E.S.B. 28032/67.*

(143/67) Marine Diesel Engine. August 17. E.S.B. 28034/67.*

(143/67) Steel Pipe Fittings. August 17. E.S.B. 28038/67.*

(143/67) Nut Tapping Machine. August 18. E.S.B. 28039/67.*

(144/67) Pumps. August 18. E.S.B. 28040/67.*

(144/67) Hoists. August 18. E.S.B. 28042/67.*

(144/67) Oilfield Roller Chain. August 18. E.S.B. 28043/67.*

(144/67) Steel Pipe. August 14. E.S.B. 28084/67.*

(144/67) Steel Pipe. August 14. E.S.B. 28085/67.*

(144/67) Electrical Meters. August 15. E.S.B. 28086/67.*

(144/67) Steel Pipe. August 15. E.S.B. 28087/67.*

(144/67) Furnace. August 14. E.S.B. 28088/67.*

(144/67) Measuring Instrument. August 14. E.S.B. 28089/67.*

(144/67) Steel Pipe. August 12. E.S.B. 28090/67.*

(144/67) Fork Lift Truck. August 14. E.S.B. 28091/67.*

GREECE

(140/67) NATO Lightning Protection for General Air Staff Directorate of Public Works. August 25. G.D. 1690/67.

(140/67) Workshop Equipment for Ministry of Commerce. August 16. E.S.B. 27937/67.*

INDIA

(139/67) Lightning Arresters and Accessories for Damodar Valley Corporation. August 16. E.S.B. 27462/67.*

Director-General of Supplies and Disposals:

(143/67) Honing Machine. August 24. E.S.B. 28040/67.*

(144/67) Annealing Furnace. August 25. E.S.B. 28049/67.*

(142/67) Excavation Work for Government of Andhra Pradesh. August 18. E.S.B. 27970/67.

(139/67) Liquid Petroleum Gas Plant for Gujarat Refinery. August 16. E.S.B. 27408/67.

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.:

(140/67) Transformer Oil. September 5. E.S.B. 27940/67.

(143/67) Capacitor Tissue Paper. August 16. E.S.B. 28014/67.

(139/67) Cranes for Hydro-Electric Construction Projects. August 10. E.S.B. 27480/67.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:

(142/67) Steel Strip. August 14. E.S.B. 27968/67.*

(142/67) Steel Strip. August 14. E.S.B. 27969/67.

(142/67) Lamination Assembly. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27036/67.*

(144/67) Nickel Silver. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27037/67.*

(143/67) Transformers; Lightning Arresters for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. August 21. E.S.B. 28015/67.

(141/67) Cable for Railway Electrification. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26713/67.*

Tata Electric Companies:

(140/67) Potential Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26812/67.*

(140/67) Relays and Control Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26813/67.*

(140/67) Remote Control Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26814/67.*

IRAN

Iranian State Railways:

(141/67) Screw Jacks. September 13. E.S.B. 27940/67.*

(141/67) Iron Sheets. August 27. E.S.B. 27214/67.*

(141/67) Plane Heads. August 29. E.S.B. 27440/67.*

(141/67) Perforating Machine. September 11. E.S.B. 27947/67.*

(141/67) Steel Shot. September 11. E.S.B. 27948/67.*

(142/67) Telephone Exchanges for Iranian Telephone Company. September 9. E.S.B. 27955/67.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

(140/67) Chlorination Plant for Arklow Urban District Council. August 11. E.S.B. 27926/67.

(143/67) Filtration Plant for Donegal County Council. September 1. E.S.B. 28046/67.

Midleton Urban District Council:

(140/67) Pumps. September 12. E.S.B. 27927/67.

(140/67) Water Treatment Equipment. September 12. E.S.B. 27928/67.

(143/67) Pumping Plant for Office of Public Works, Dublin. August 29. E.S.B. 28016/67.

JORDAN

(140/67) Construction of Slip Level for Amman Municipality. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 27919/67.

MALAYSIA

(144/67) Radio System for Director-General of Telecommunications. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 4. E.S.B. 23730/67.*

(144/67) Television Camera Tubes for Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. August 11. E.S.B. 28081/67.*

(139/67) Flight Control Systems for Ministry of Transport. September 4. E.S.B. 27902/67.*

(139/67) X-ray Unit for Perak Medical and Health Department. August 26. E.S.B. 27471/67.*

†*The* **Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs only £10 10s.*

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TRANSLATIONS

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(142/67) **Runway Lighting System** for Public Works Department, Sabah. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 27972/67.

MALTA

(141/67) **Diesel Engines** for The Treasury. August 16. E.S.B. 27951/67.*

MOROCCO

(144/67) **Underground Telephone Cable** for Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. August 22. E.S.B. 28241/67.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
(140/67) **Workshop Equipment and Building Materials.** August 14. E.S.B. 27493/67.
(140/67) **Chromotachimeters.** August 16. E.S.B. 27497/67.
(140/67) **Morse Scale Spare Parts.** August 30. E.S.B. 27498/67.
(140/67) **Handling Machine Spare Parts.** September 1. E.S.B. 27499/67.
(140/67) **Machines and Tools.** September 1. E.S.B. 27500/67.

NETHERLANDS

Directorate of Waterways:
(141/67) **Construction of Viaduct.** August 15. E.S.B. 27962/67.
(143/67) **Construction of Road.** August 15. E.S.B. 28083/67.

NEW ZEALAND

(142/67) **Sprockets and Chain Sedimentation Tank Equipment** for Christchurch Drainage Board. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 28308/67.
General Post Office:
(139/67) **Electronic Valves.** August 17. E.S.B. 27410/67.*
(139/67) **Pumps.** August 15. E.S.B. 27472/67.*
(140/67) **Potentiometers and Resistors.** August 16. E.S.B. 27473/67.*
(140/67) **Capacitors.** August 21. E.S.B. 27939/67.*
(143/67) **Electric Bulbs.** August 23. E.S.B. 28024/67.*
(144/67) **Electronic Valves.** August 24. E.S.B. 28248/67.*
(143/67) **Shunting Locomotives** for Government Railways. September 15. E.S.B. 28025/67.
(139/67) **Transformers** for Municipal Electricity Department, Wellington. August 22. E.S.B. 27476/67.*

PAKISTAN

(139/67) **Factory Lighting** for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26844/67.*
(144/67) **Cranes** for West Pakistan Railway Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27217/67.*

PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC

(139/67) **Outdoor Switchgear** for National Power Corporation. August 15. E.S.B. 27449/67.*
(140/67) **Pumps** for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. August 22. E.S.B. 27456/67.*

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF

(141/67) **Railcar Trailers; Shunting Locomotives; Rails** for Embassy of Senegal. (Further Information.) Tenders re-issued in the name of La Regie des Chemins de Fer du Senegal. E.S.B. 27238/67,* 27239/67 and 27240/67.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

(144/67) **Medicine Containers** for Ministry of Health. August 14. E.S.B. 28063/67.
(144/67) **Sewage Pumping Station Equipment** for Public Works Department. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 11. E.S.B. 22524/67.*

SOUTH AFRICA

State Tender Board:
(139/67) **Hospital Equipment.** August 16. E.S.B. 27247/67.*
(144/67) **Tool Steel.** August 10. E.S.B. 28203/67.*
(140/67) **Crawler Tractor** for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. August 11. E.S.B. 27461/67.*

SPAIN

(142/67) **Radio Telephones; Batteries and Battery Chargers** for Direccion General de Proteccion Civil. October 9. E.S.B. 27950/67.*

SUDAN

(143/67) **Generating Sets** for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. August 22. E.S.B. 28010/67.*
(143/67) **Contractors' Plant** for Rural Water and Development Corporation. August 12. E.S.B. 28011/67.*
Sudan Railways:
(139/67) **Cylinder Oil.** August 17. E.S.B. 27450/67.*
(140/67) **Marking-out Tables.** August 15. E.S.B. 27907/67.*
(140/67) **Tea.** August 9. E.S.B. 27933/67.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(143/67) **Cranes** for Hidjaz Railway Authority. August 15. E.S.B. 28020/67.

THAILAND

(139/67) **Pneumatic Hammer** for Directorate of Air Engineering. August 24. E.S.B. 27904/67.
Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
(142/67) **Copper Pipe.** August 24. E.S.B. 27980/67.*
(142/67) **Air Sectionalizing Switches.** August 29. E.S.B. 27981/67.*

TUNISIA

Ministry of Public Works and Housing:
(143/67) **Joinery.** August 14. E.S.B. 28022/67.*
(144/67) **Roller Blinds.** August 14. E.S.B. 28021/67.*

TURKEY

Naval Forces Command:
(140/67) **Fire-fighting Pumps.** August 11. E.S.B. 27915/67.*
(140/67) **Alternators.** August 11. E.S.B. 27917/67.*
(140/67) **Hoses.** August 11. E.S.B. 27916/67.*
(140/67) **Parking Meters** for T. C. Belediye Reisligi, Makine Mudurlugu. August 23. E.S.B. 27908/67.*
(139/67) **Barrel Tester** for Tekel Genel Mudurlugu. August 11. E.S.B. 27298/67.*
(141/67) **Recording Tapes.** for Turkish Radio and Television Association. August 28. E.S.B. 27952/67.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

(139/67) **Mechanical Equipment; Electrical Equipment** for Great Cairo Water Co. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 14. E.S.B. 8071/67.

UNITED STATES

(139/67) **Circuit Breakers** for Bonneville Power Administration. August 10. E.S.B. 27249/67.*

URUGUAY

Co-operativa Nacional de Productores de leche:
(140/67) **Cheese Plant Equipment.** November 29. E.S.B. 27454/67.*
(140/67) **Cheese Manufacturing Equipment.** August 30. E.S.B. 27453/67.*

VENEZUELA

(141/67) **Electric Motors** for CAFREGA of Caracas. August 14. E.S.B. 27839/67.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Afghanistan
(141/67) Inquiry for chemicals; electrodes; grinding wheels; locks and fittings; metal products; plating vats and accessories; rubber tyred wheels; tools; welding supplies. E.S.B. 27842/67.
(141/67) Inquiry for neon sign manufacturing plant and raw material. E.S.B. 27834/67.

Australia
(139/67) Agency inquiry for turbines; vacuum filters. E.S.B. 26675/67.
(140/67) Agency inquiry for consumer goods; hardware; motor car spares and accessories; toys. E.S.B. 27550/67
(143/67) Agency inquiry for dress fabrics; furnishing fabrics. E.S.B. 27362/67.
(143/67) Agency inquiry for holloware and tableware. E.S.B. 27590/67
(142/67) Inquiry for joke items. E.S.B. 27641/67.
(142/67) Inquiry for pyjamas. E.S.B. 28354/67.
(142/67) Manufacture under licence – light engineering products. E.S.B. 28422/67.

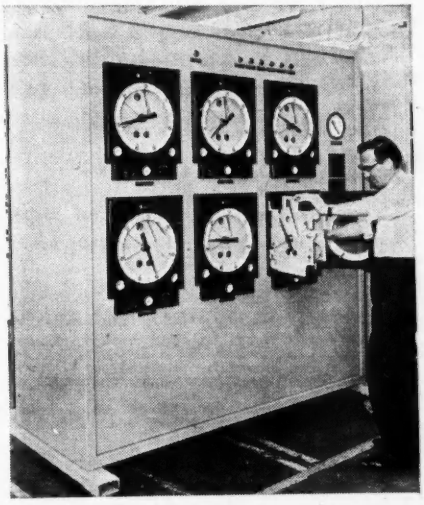
Austria
(142/67) Agency inquiry for wax. E.S.B. 16596/67.
(143/67) Agency inquiry for marking tongs; plastic seals. E.S.B. 25586/67.

Bahamas
(140/67) Inquiry for domestic electrical goods. E.S.B. 27755/67.

Belgium
(141/67) Inquiry for laundry machinery. E.S.B. 24762/67.

Canada
(143/67) Agency inquiry for shoe material. E.S.B. 26632/67.
(143/67) Agency inquiry for wire brushes. E.S.B. 28346/67.
(140/67) Inquiry for machine tools; pipe fittings; steel sheet. E.S.B. 25641/67.
(141/67) Inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 8258/67
(142/67) Inquiry for camping accessories. E.S.B. 28306/67.
(143/67) Inquiry for wrapping paper. E.S.B. 26010/67.
(144/67) Inquiry for water pollution equipment. E.S.B. 28503/67.

*For further details of the Export Service Bulletin see page 226.



One of the six fibre-conditioning control panels being built at Honeywell's Hemel Hempstead plant for export to the new Russian polyester plant at Mogilev, near Moscow. The 300-acre textile factory, being designed and equipped by Polyspinners Ltd., is planned to produce 50,000 tons of polyester fibres and yarns a year. Honeywell are also supplying special strip chart recorders with selective alarms for use on the extruder heads.

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Ceylon
(142/67) Inquiry for fish canning plant. E.S.B. 26939/67.
(144/67) Inquiry for terrazo products manufacturing machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 28455/67.

Czechoslovakia
(140/67) Manufacture under licence – air conditioning systems. E.S.B. 27401/67.

Denmark
(141/67) Agency inquiry for shipbuilding components and accessories. E.S.B. 27592/67.
(142/67) Inquiry for machine tools; shipyard equipment. E.S.B. 21790/67.

Finland
(140/67) Agency inquiry for engine valves; radiator hoses; water pump repair kits. E.S.B. 25573/67.
(141/67) Agency inquiry for piece-goods; suitings. E.S.B. 27349/67.

Formosa
(140/67 and 141/67) Tenders – successful bidders. E.S.B. 19699/67.

France
(143/67) British Week in Strasbourg. E.S.B. 1209/G.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(139/67) Agency inquiry for electronic equipment. E.S.B. 26901/67.
(139/67) Agency inquiry for water meters. E.S.B. 27683/67
(140/67) Agency inquiry for building supplies. E.S.B. 18090/67.
(140/67) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 6935/67.
(142/67) Agency inquiry for propeller shafts; steels. E.S.B. 26612/67.
(144/67) Agency inquiry for corduroy material; elasticated fabrics; tweed. E.S.B. 18061/67.
(144/67) Agency inquiry for plastic foils. E.S.B. 27646/67.
(139/67) Inquiry for steel. E.S.B. 27691/67.
(144/67) Inquiry for oils and greases. E.S.B. 28386/67.

Greece
(140/67) Inquiry for cereal packaging plant. E.S.B. 21882/67.

Irish Republic
(144/67) Agency inquiry for boilers. E.S.B. 28426/67.

Italy
(140/67) Agency inquiry for photographic equipment and materials. E.S.B. 22755/67.
(141/67) Agency inquiry for diesel engines. E.S.B. 27193/67.
(142/67) Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics. E.S.B. 24763/65.
(140/67) Inquiry for china tableware; figurines. E.S.B. 25058/67.
(140/67) Inquiry for tulle. E.S.B. 27593/67.
(142/67) Inquiry for shirts. E.S.B. 27624/67.

Italy/Albania
(140/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2922/G.

Jamaica
(143/67) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 27402/67.
(140/67) Inquiry in respect of confectionery making machinery. E.S.B. 27659/67.

Japan
(141/67) Inquiry for medicines. E.S.B. 27630/67.

Kenya
(141/67) Agency inquiry for circuit breakers; coolers; plastic conduit; refrigerators. E.S.B. 27622/67.
(141/67) Agency inquiry for handbags; handkerchiefs; pipe fittings; sanitaryware; shirts; suitings. E.S.B. 27198/67.
(142/67) Agency inquiry for beachwear; button making machinery; cotton fabrics; men's and women's clothing. E.S.B. 27669/67.
(140/67) Inquiry for textile fabrics. E.S.B. 26918/67.
(142/67) Inquiry for men's suits. E.S.B. 27679/67.

Kuwait
(142/67) Inquiry for building site machinery; testing machines. E.S.B. 28119/67.

Lebanon
(141/67) Agency inquiry for surgical dressings; X-ray equipment. E.S.B. 21784/67.
(143/67) Agency inquiry for motor vehicle spare parts and accessories. E.S.B. 28381/67.

Malawi
(143/67) Agency inquiry for buckets; linings; piece-goods. E.S.B. 28148/67.

Malaysia
(140/67) Inquiry for cables. E.S.B. 27642/67.
(140/67) Inquiry for oil storage tanks; petrol pumps; service station equipment. E.S.B. 27534/67.

Malta
(139/67) Agency inquiry for curtain material; kitchen equipment. E.S.B. 22163/67.
(141/67) Agency inquiry for building supplies. E.S.B. 19544/67
(141/67) Agency inquiry for builders supplies; hotel equipment; ice cream dispensing machinery; sugar granulating machines; wallpaper. E.S.B. 27396/67.
(141/67) Agency inquiry for carpets; curtains; hotel furniture. E.S.B. 27772/67.
(144/67) Agency inquiry for paints; vehicle parts and accessories. E.S.B. 27364/67.
(140/67) Inquiry for bedsprings; carpets; lingerie; pipes; textiles. E.S.B. 27743/67.
(141/67) Inquiry for animal foodstuffs; foodstuffs. E.S.B. 27794/67.

Mexico
(143/67) Agency inquiry for teaching kits. E.S.B. 26687/67.
(140/67) Inquiry for tyre making equipment. E.S.B. 27695/67.
(141/67) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 27696/67.
(142/67) Inquiry for laminating machines; tube rolling machine. E.S.B. 27270/67.

Morocco/Finland
(143/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 8301/G.

Nepal
(142/67) Inquiry for bathroom fittings; cement; domestic appliances; electrical goods; iron and aluminium sheeting; metals; plastic sheets; plywood sheets; textiles; tiles. E.S.B. 26331/67.

Netherlands
(143/67) Agency inquiry for china; earthenware. E.S.B. 28322/67.

New Zealand
(140/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals; glassware. E.S.B. 27716/67.
(140/67) Market report on packaging machinery. E.S.B. 23531/67.
(140/67) Manufacture under licence – builders' hard ware. E.S.B. 27422/67.
(144/67) Inquiry for wheel rims. E.S.B. 26566/67.

Nicaragua
(143/67) Inquiry for prints. E.S.B. 28364/67.

Nigeria
(142/67) Inquiry for kitchen equipment. E.S.B. 15630/67.

Norway
(142/67) Agency inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. 27887/67.

Pakistan
(140/67) Agency inquiry for iron and steel products; non-ferrous metals; wire. E.S.B. 17680/67.
(141/67) Inquiry for iron and steel; foundry supplies. E.S.B. 27764/67.

Poland
(142/67) Inquiry for conductor cable. E.S.B. 21584/67.

Rumania
(143/67) Inquiry for knitwear pressing machinery. E.S.B. 26002/67.

Saudi Arabia
(140/67) Inquiry for construction of hotel; hotel equipment. E.S.B. 27792/67.

Singapore
(141/67) The Packaging and Printing Exhibition. E.S.B. 26542/67.

South Africa
(141/67) Agency inquiry for clothing; napery. E.S.B. 25020/67.
(141/67) Agency inquiry for film equipment and accessories; films. E.S.B. 27729/67.
(142/67) Agency inquiry for automotive spare parts and accessories. E.S.B. 27357/67.
(142/67) Agency inquiry for chemical plant and equipment; heavy capital plant. E.S.B. 27332/67.
(144/67) Agency inquiry for paper making machinery. E.S.B. 28391/67.
(140/67) Manufacture under licence – aerosol products; cosmetics; toilet preparations. E.S.B. 27767/67.

Spain
(141/67) Agency inquiry for bearings. E.S.B. 21854/67
(142/67) Agency inquiry for steels. E.S.B. 28152/67.

Sudan
(141/67) Agency inquiry for fire prevention and fighting equipment. E.S.B. 27735/67.

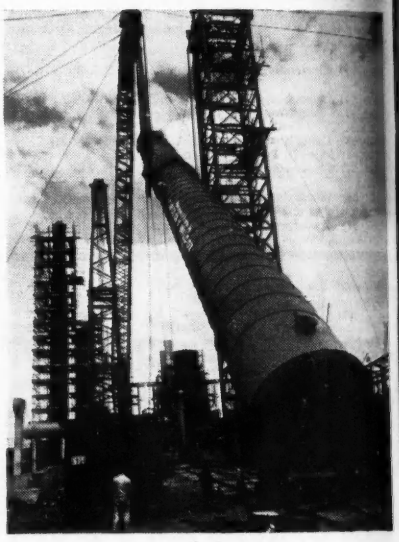
Sweden
(141/67) Agency inquiry for self-adhesive vinyl. E.S.B. 27238/67.

Switzerland
(139/67) Inquiry for camping equipment; tents. E.S.B. 27406/67.

United States of America
(141/67) Agency inquiry for footwear. E.S.B. 27921/67.
(142/67) Agency inquiry for medical equipment. E.S.B. 27412/67.
(140/67) Manufacture under licence in Britain – moulding machine. E.S.B. 27710/67.
(142/67) Inquiry for kippers. E.S.B. 27845/67.
(143/67) Inquiry for picture frames and mouldings; pictures. E.S.B. 28370/67.
(143/67) 1968 Miami International Boat Show. E.S.B. 27415/67.
(144/67) Inquiry for adhesive plastic strip. E.S.B. 28429/67.

Uruguay
(144/67) Agency inquiry for hand tools; hardware. E.S.B. 20859/67.

Zambia
(141/67) Agency inquiry for sports equipment. E.S.B. 26691/67.



A gigantic lifting operation was successfully completed when the propylene fractionating column shown here, which is 270 ft. high, has an internal diameter of 16 ft. and weighs over 355 tons, was raised to the vertical position at the Olefine Works of the Heavy Organic Chemicals Division, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Wilton, Yorks. The column was manufactured by Babcock & Wilcox (Operations) Limited at their Renfrew Works to the order and design of Lummus Company Limited on behalf of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, and erected on site by engineers of the Construction Division of Babcock & Wilcox in collaboration with Lummus. The plant, which is designed for the production of 450,000 ton/year of ethylene from naphtha, is scheduled to come into operation in early 1968. The ethylene will be used within ICI for expanding plastics production, notably polythene and vinyl chloride.

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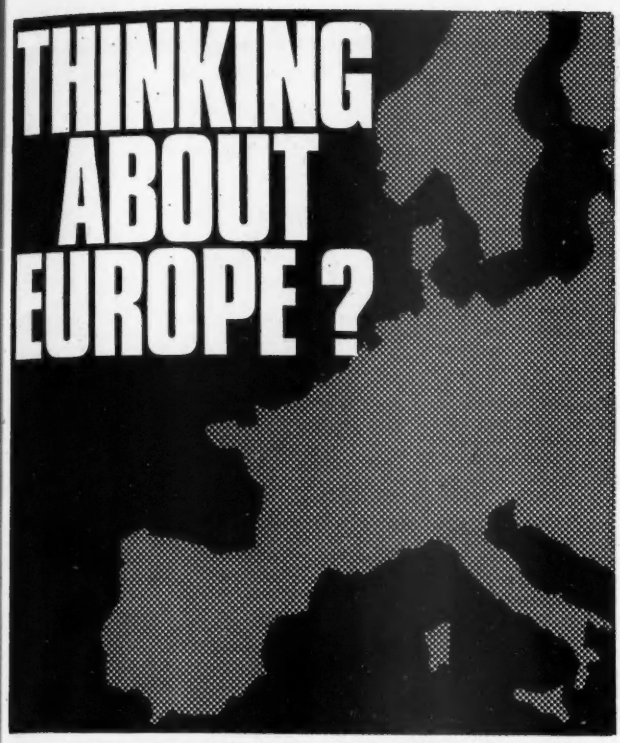

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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for mention

Dollar order for fire protection firm

British fire protection equipment will be fitted to Boeing 727 Series 200 airliners being built for American Airlines. A dollar-earning order for 80 sets of equipment designed and made in this country by Graviner (Colnbrook) Ltd. has been placed by Boeing for the Pratt & Whitney JT8D power plants used in the aircraft.

Announcing the order, Mr. N. G. Bennett, joint managing director of Graviner which is a member of the Wilkinson Sword Group of Companies, said: 'This is the second major order which we have obtained from an American aircraft manufacturer for our fire protection equipment. Through our American subsidiary we are already supplying fire protection for the Douglas DC-8-62 and 63 Series airliners'.

Lancashire sends oriental cookers to Sarawak

Traditional oriental cooking equipment – made by Lancashire craftsmen – will be supplied by Stotts of Oldham as part of a £7,300 order for the Sarawak General Hospital. The order includes five Stott 'kwali' cookers, which are based on the design of appliances used throughout the Far East for frying a wide range of oriental foods. Box-like in construction, the cookers are used in conjunction with giant frying pans, up to 3 ft. in diameter, which sit on 2 ft. wells cut into the top of the appliance. At its most primitive the 'kwali' is simply a cast-iron combustion chamber. Coal or wood is sometimes used to supply heat through the wells. The Lancashire 'kwali" is finished in stainless steel over a mild steel frame. Inside the wells are high-efficiency gas burners which consist of three concentric rings of jets, each ring independently controlled to give a wide range of cooking temperatures. The burners also incorporate modern safety devices, which cut off the gas supply in cases of flame failure.

Stotts will also supply two identical suites of conventional, gas-heated ovens and fryers, four electric griddle plates mounted on stainless steel tables, and six diet trolleys. All gas-heated equipment will be supplied for use with butane.

Cross Paperware exports boom

As a result of intensive selling campaigns in Zambia by its agents, Packaging and Printing Limited, Cross Paperware Ltd. now claim 85 per cent of that country's disposable tableware market. A spokesman for the company said that Cross sales have also shown great increases in Europe. He attributed this to the company's successful exhibit at the Frankfurt Fair and the removal of many high tariffs by EFTA countries.

In several countries Cross Paperware sales have already exceeded their total sales for the whole of 1966, including British Honduras, Mauritius, Uganda, Iran, Peru, Brunei and the Trucial States.

GEC telephone system for Malta

Malta's first new international luxury hotel, the Sheraton-Malta, is to have a telephone system said to be the first of its kind on the island and one of the most advanced.

An order worth about £13,000 has been placed with GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd. of Coventry for their latest private automatic branch exchange No. 4. One special feature of this is the operator's cordless console on which all operations are carried out with push-buttons. The progress of each call is shown on a television-like screen.

GEC will supply equipment for 250 internal extensions and 20 public exchange lines. Apart from being able to call any extension from their bedroom, guests will be able to telephone direct to any part of the island without going via the hotel operator. Their calls will be metered automatically. Messages received for guests during their absence are indicated by a small light on the telephone in their bedroom which glows and stays on until they return and contact the reception desk.

£250,000 export order for Ferranti

An order worth over £250,000 has been received by the Transformer Division of Ferranti Ltd. from the Tennessee Valley Authority, United States, for the supply of seven single-phase transformers. Three units are to be installed at the Authority's Radnor Substation. Tennessee, and four units at the Tupelo Substation, Mississippi.

Delivery of the seven units is due to be completed by July 1969.

South American order for Baker Perkins

A South American order worth £48,000 has been obtained by Baker Perkins (Exports) Ltd. The contract, which has been placed by Industria de Produtos Alimenticos Confianca S.A., is for a battery of Rose 5 I S T high-speed sweet wrapping machines. They are to be installed in the South American company's factory in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The machines will be manufactured by Rose Forgrove Limited, another Baker Perkins company.

£25,000 tyre export order

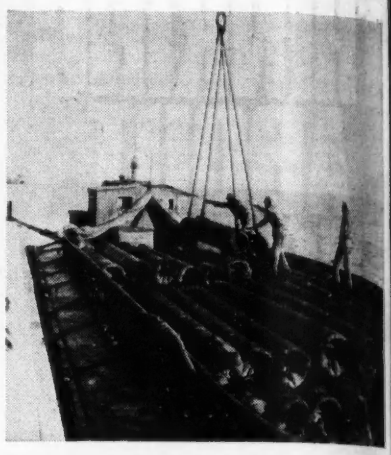
Pirelli Ltd. are to supply £25,000 worth of their Burton-on-Trent made P5 giant tyres for export to Ceylon. This follows the purchase by Mr. R. T. De Silva, chairman of the Ceylon Transport Board, of 150 double deck buses from the London Transport Board which are soon to be shipped to his country.

Sweden orders Plessey PR155 radios

The Radio Systems Division of Plessey Electronics Group has completed an urgent order from the Swedish Government for a substantial quantity of professional communications receivers, type PR155. The receivers were flown to Sweden, having been built and stringently tested in less than a month after receiving the order.

Animal feed for Poland

An agreement for the supply of meat and bonemeal to Poland has been negotiated by Poynter & Marshall Ltd., a member of the Smithfield & Zwanenberg Group Ltd., the animal and allied products group. This was arranged during a recent visit to Poland by Mr. L. Pullen, managing director of Poynter & Marshall. The meal is to be shipped during the remainder of 1967 and has an export value of about £150,000.



Everite pipes being off-loaded at Abu Dhabi on the Arabian Gulf, after being transported by lighter from a ship anchored off-shore. Over 80 miles of the pipes, supplied by Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd., a Turner and Newall company, will be laid under sand in desert conditions to provide a water supply from Burraimi oasis to Abu Dhabi town. Arabicon Associated Consultants, comprising Alan Grant & Partners and George & Davis, are consultants to the State of Abu Dhabi for the project.

BSP exports a third of its production

Over a third of The British Steel Piling Company's output of Frodingham steel sheet piling for the quarter ended June 30 went for export. America was the biggest importer, followed by Kuwait, Canada, Iraq and Iceland. Other countries to whom Frodingham was exported were Australia, South Africa, Ireland and Tanganyika.

Glass model brewery for Spain

A British firm has supplied a model brewery in glass to one of the largest brewers in Spain. Mr. P. P. Jaram, managing director of Q.V.F. Ltd., chemical engineers in glass of Stoke-on-Trent, said that the model brewery, valued at about £10,000, was the first exported by his firm and was believed to be the first in Europe for advanced research and development of brewing techniques.

The model brewery, which is in effect a pilot plant, is an exact replica of one supplied recently to Brimingham University, but contains additional equipment involved in the use of rice in Spanish brewing to supplement other grains.

The model brewery has been supplied to El Aguila of Madrid, one of the largest Spanish brewers, and is housed in a special room. It is equipped with completely automatic control panel. The use of glass gives easier cleaning and maintenance, high purity of product. Another advantage is that operatives can see what is happening during fermentation and other processes. The glass brewery includes a wort receiver, condensate vessel, hop boiler, lauter tun, mashing-in vessel and two hot-water storage vessels.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates of which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Trade in processed products with a basis of fruit and vegetables

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 135, dated June 30, 1967, contains the text of Regulation No. 220/67/CEE, which introduces a transitional system of trade for processed products with a basis of fruit and vegetables and with added sugar. The provisions of this Regulation will apply during the period July 1, 1967, to October 31, 1967. The following is an unofficial translation of the Regulation:

REGULATION No. 220/67/CEE OF THE COUNCIL
of June 30, 1967
introducing transitional provisions with regard to the system applicable to processed products with a basis of fruit and vegetables and with added sugar for the period July 1, 1967 to October 31, 1967.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,
having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 42 and 43,
having regard to the proposal of the Commission,
having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,
whereas from July 1, 1967 a system of trade is in effect, under Regulation No. 44/67/CEE of the Council, of February 21, 1967, with regard to certain measures relating to the common organization of markets in the sugar sector for the season 1967-1968; whereas in view of the direct and considerable incidence of sugar incorporated in processed products with a basis of fruit and vegetables, a system of trade of a provisional nature should be introduced for those products making provision for equalization of prices for added sugar in Member States on the one hand and on the world market on the other hand; whereas in particular provision should be made for the imposition of an import levy on sugar in processed products of a kind comparable to that established under the said Regulation and for a refund for added sugar on export to third countries of the products in question;
whereas the system of trade introduced by the present Regulation requires the abolition of the processing trade insofar as it is practised with a view to selling products containing sugar bought at the world market price in a Member State:
whereas the difference in sugar prices in Member States, apart from Italy, does not at present justify the introduction of a system of levies and refunds in trade between Member States; whereas such a system must therefore only be applied in the case of Italy; whereas, taking account of the sugar price in the latter country, the amount of the levy and the maximum amount of the possible refund must be fixed at four units of account per 100 kilogrammes of added sugar,
HAS ADOPTED THE PRESENT REGULATION:

Article 1
With a view to ensuring the progressive development of the Common Market and of the agricultural policy, a transitional system of trade shall be introduced for the products listed in the annex.

Article 2
Products referred to in Article 1 made or obtained from sugar which is not in the position referred to in Article 9 (2) and Article 10 (1) of the Treaty shall not be admitted to the system of intra-Community trade.

Article 3
The following shall be prohibited in intra-Community trade:
– application of any quantitative restriction or measure having equivalent effect.
– recourse to Article 44 of the Treaty.

Article 4
1. The Italian Republic shall apply to imports of the products referred to in Article 1 from other Member States a levy amounting to four units of account per 100 kilogrammes of added sugar in the imported product. The quantity of added sugar shall be calculated in accordance with Article 5 (4).
2. The Italian Republic may grant a refund on exports of the same products to other Member States, calculated according to the rules of paragraph 1. The amount of the refund may not in any event exceed that of the levy in force in the Italian Republic on imports of the products in question from other Member States.

Article 5
1. Without prejudice to the suspensions in force, each Member State shall, from July 1, 1967 until the entry into force of the Customs duties provided for in paragraph 2, charge on imports from third countries of each of the products referred to in Article 1 the Customs duty in force at that date, reduced by one-fifth of the duty of the common Customs tariff.
2. The Council acting on a proposal of the Commission according to the voting procedure laid down in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty, shall determine the rate of Customs duties to be enforced by each Member State from July 16, 1967 for the imports referred to in paragraph 1. [These rates are in the Annex to Regulation 305/67/CEE below.]
3. Over and above the Customs duties referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, each Member State shall, for the imports in question, impose a levy equal, for 100 kilogrammes of added sugar in the imported product, to the difference between on the one hand the threshold price referred to in Article 3 (2) of Regulation No. 44/67/CEE applicable in the importing Member State per 100 kilogrammes of white sugar and on the other hand the world market price established on the basis of the arithmetic mean of quotations on the Paris bourse, recorded per 100 kilogrammes of white sugar during April and May and the first 15 days of June 1967. The amount of levy applicable per 100 kilogrammes of added sugar shall be determined by the Commission.
4. The following shall be regarded as added sugar: the content by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar calculated as sucrose, by applying a co-efficient of 0.95) less, for each product, the amount indicated in the annex for the product in question.

Article 6
Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 11 of Regulation No. 159/66/CEE, a refund on exports may be granted by Member States to the extent required to enable products referred to in Article 1 paragraph 2 (a) and (c) of Regulation No. 44/67/CEE to be exported to third countries in the form of products referred to in Article 1 of the present Regulation, on the basis of sugar prices on the world market.

(*Continued on next page*)

EEC, *continued*

Article 7

Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty shall be applicable to production of and trade in the products referred to in Article 1.

Article 8

The present Regulation shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

It shall remain in force until October 31, 1967.

ANNEX

Products referred to in Article 1 and percentages referred to in Article 5 paragraph 4.

Common Tariff No.	Products	Per cent
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar	13
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized)	13
Ex 20.05	Fruit puree and pastes, jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, being cooked preparations, with added sugar	13
Ex20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved with added sugar, whether or not containing added spirit:	
B	Other:	
II	Not containing added spirit but containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	(a) Of more than 1 kg.:	
	(1) Pineapples, grapes	13
	(2) Other fruits including mixtures	9
	(b) Of 1 kg. or less:	
	(1) Pineapples, grapes	13
	(2) Other, including mixtures	9
Ex 20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit:	
B	Of a density not exceeding 1·33 at 15°C.	
I	Of grapes	15
Ex II	Of lemons	3
Ex II	Of other citrus fruits (excluding lemons)	13
III	Pineapples	13
IV	(a) Of apples	11
	(b) Of pears	13
V	Of tomatoes	3
VI	Of other fruit or vegetables	13
VII	Mixtures:	
	(a) Of citrus fruit juices and pineapple juice	13
	(b) Of apple juice and pear juice	13
	(c) Other	13

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The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 157, dated July 15, 1967, contains the text of Regulation No. 305/67/CEE concerning the customs duties applicable on their imports from third countries to processed products with a basis of fruit and vegetables and with added sugar.

The following is an unofficial translation of the relevant parts of the Regulation.

Article 1

Without prejudice to the suspensions in force and the obligations arising from association agreements, each Member State shall, from July 16, 1967 until July 23, 1967, for the imports from third countries referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation No. 220/67/CEE [see above] enforce the Customs duties laid down in the said paragraph.

From July 24, 1967 until October 31, 1967, each Member State shall enforce Customs duties reducing by at least 60 per cent the difference between the rates actually applied at January 1, 1957 and the corresponding rates shown in the annex.

ANNEX

Common Tariff No.	Products	Rate of Duty
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar	26%
20.04	Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)	22%
Ex 20.05	Fruit purée and pastes, jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, being cooked preparations, with added sugar	
A	Having an added sugar content of more than 30%	27%
B	Having an added sugar content of 30% or less	30%
Ex 20.06 B II	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, containing added sugar	23%
Ex 20.07 B	Fruit juices containing added sugar	19/28%

The French text of the Regulations referred to above may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479).

Tariffs in the European Economic Community

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 145, dated July 8, 1967, contains the text of Decision No. 67/415/CEE providing for the partial suspension of the Common Tariff for the items listed below for a further period. These reduced rates will apply during the period July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968.

Common Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
08.01 E 1	Avocados	8%
08.02 D	Grapefruit	7·2%
Ex 20.06	Grapefruit segments (1):	
B II	Not containing added spirit but containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	(a) Of more than 1 kg.	18·4%
	(b) Of 1 kg. or less	20%
B III	Otherwise prepared or preserved in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	(a)5 Of 4·5 kg. or more	18·4%
	(b) Of less than 4·5 kg.	18·4%
Ex 20.07 B II	Grapefruit juice (1)	17·1%
Ex 28.40 B II (a)	Calcium hydrogen orthophosphate containing less than 0·2% of fluorine and more than 0·1% of iron	9·6%
Ex 29.02 A III (a)	Bromomethane for agricultural purposes (2)	17·0%
Ex 29.35 S II	Furazolidone	12·0%
Ex 29.35 S II	Nitro furazone	12·0%
Ex 29.35 S III	Ethoxydihydrotrimethylquinoline	12·0%
Ex 38.11 C I	Preparations based on 1 : 2-dibromoethane, containing a maximum of 70% of 1 : 2-dibromoethane, imported in the form of emulsions containing an emulsifier in the proportion of 3-5% and with xylene or petroleum as a diluent	10%
42.03 B III	Gloves, including mitts, other	15·2%
60.03 A	Stockings of synthetic fibres, finished or unfinished	17·6%
Ex 60·05 A 1	Swimming costumes	16·8%
Ex 60.05 A I	Outerwear for babies	16·8%
60.06 B 1	Swimming costumes	16·0%
61.01 A	Outerwear for men in synthetic fibres	16·0%
Ex 61.02 B 1	Outerwear for women in synthetic fibres	16·0%
Ex 61.02 B 1	Swimming costumes	16·0%
Ex 68.12	Pipe fittings of asbestos cement	10·4%
70.05 A	'Horticultural' glass (2)	8·0% Minimum charge of 0·4 u.c. per 100 kg. gross weight (3)
76.03 A	Aluminium strip for Venetian blinds	12·0%
76.06 A	Aluminium tubes and pipes for irrigation	15·2%

(1) Over and above the duty the Community reserves the right to levy an additional duty on sugar equal to the import charge on sugar and applicable to the quantity of various sugars (calculated in saccharose) contained in this product above 9% in weight.

(2) Inclusion in this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be laid by the appropriate authorities.

(3) u.c. = Unite de Compte (per cent value 1 US dollar).

Another British engine has left Felixstowe for Holland aboard the Transport Ferry Service's m.v. 'Gaelic Ferry'. This 20-ton diesel marine engine on a 10-metre trailer is one of 25 ordered this year from Lister Blackstone Marine Ltd. (a Hawker Siddeley Company) by A. de Jong T.H. n.v. of Rotterdam for Dutch built ships.

Imports from non-member countries to the European Economic Community

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 17, 1967 (pages 738/9) contained details of goods which, under the provisions of Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome, will not benefit from Community treatment when imported from another member state even though they may be accompanied by a circulation certificate.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 150, dated July 12, 1967, contains the text of Decision No. 67/430/CEE amending the expiry date of the authority previously given to Italy to exclude from Community treatment imports of the following goods, from June 15, 1967, to July 1, 1968:

Common Tariff No.	Product	Country of Origin
33.01 A ex 1	Essential oils of orange not terpeneless	U.S.A.

Trade in processed products with a basis of cereal

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 7, 1967 (page 60) contained an announcement about Regulation No. 120/67/CEE which sets up the final market organization for cereals which came into effect on July 1, 1967.

The Council of the European Economic Community have also issued Regulation No. 191/67/CEE, which introduces the system to be applied to imports and exports of processed products with a cereal base. The Regulation affects certain of the products falling within the following tariff headings:

Common Tariff No.	Commodity
07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots or tubers with a high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith.
11.01	Cereal flours.
11.02	Cereal groats, cereal meal; other worked cereal grains, except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.
11.06	Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06.
11.07	Malt, roasted or not.
11.08	Starches: inulin.
11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not.
17.02	Molasses, whether or not decolourized.
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables.

The official text of Regulation No. 191/67/CEE which was published in *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 133 dated June 29, 1967, and of Regulation No. 120/67/CEE may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479).

In due course translations of both Regulations will be published by HMSO.

FRANCE

Modifications to French customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 29 announced the following amendments to the French customs tariff from July 1, 1967:

Tariff Rate	Description	Tariff Rate Per cent
07.06 B	Manioc, arrowroot, Jerusalem artichokes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced, with the exception of sweet potatoes	(P)
C	Other	5%

(P) Subject to levy under Common Agricultural Policy regime.

Reductions in rates under the General duties minimum tariff have been extended until June 30, 1968 inclusive for the products listed in the table below:

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff rate Per cent
Ex 08.01 E	Avocados	6·8%
08.02 D	Grapefruit	7·2%
Ex 20.06 B II	Grapefruit segments:	
a	Without alcohol, containing added sugar, in immediate containers of a net capacity of: More than 1 kg.	(1) 18·4%
b	1 kg. or less	(1) 20%
B III	Otherwise prepared or conserved, in immediate containers of a net capacity of:	
a 5	4·5 kg. or more	(1) 18·4%
b	Less than 4·5 kg.	(1) 18·4% 20%
Ex 20.07 B II a	Orange juice	(2) 17·1%
b	Grapefruit juice	19%
Ex 20.07 B II b	Other citrus juices (excluding grapefruit juice)	9·6%
28.40 B II e 2 y	Bicalcia phosphates containing a proportion of fluorine of less than 0·2% and over 0·01% of iron	17%
Ex 29.02 A III a 1	Bromomethane for agricultural purposes (a)	12·8%
Ex 29.35 S II b 1	Dihydro-ethoxy-trimethylquinoline	12·8%
Ex 29.35 S II B 2	Furazolidone, nitrofurazone	
Ex 38.11 C I b and C II c	Preparations based on ethylene dibromide with a maximum content of 70% of ethylene dibromide (1·2—dibromoethane) presented in the form of emulsions containing a proportion of 3 to 5% of emulsifiers and with xylene or petroleum diluants	10%
42.03 B III	Gloves, including mittens, other than protective for all trades or special for sports	15·2%
Ex 60.03 B III	Stockings of synthetic textile fibres entirely or partially finished	17·6%
Ex 60.05 A II	Bathing costumes, outer garments for babies	16·8%
Ex 60.06 B	Bathing costumes	16%
Ex 61.01	Men's outer garments of synthetic textile fibres	16%
Ex 61.02 B	Bathing costumes; women's outer garments, of synthetic textile fibres	16%
Ex 68.12 A I	Piping accessories of asbestos-cement	10·4%
68.13 B II b	Asbestos thread:	
b	Steel-cored thread	11%
2	Other	12%
Ex 70.05	Glass known as horticultural glass, the duty not to be less than 3·95 F. per 100 kg. gross	8%
Ex 76.03	Aluminium strips for venetian blinds	12%
Ex 76.06	Aluminium tubes and pipes for irrigation purposes	15·2%

(1) This duty may be combined with an additional duty on sugar, corresponding to the levy on sugar at importation and applicable to the quantity of various sugars (calculated in saccharose) contained in the products above a 9 per cent content in weight; the rate of this duty is fixed by the European Economic Community and published in an arrêté by the Ministre de l'économie et des Finances.

(2) This duty may be combined with an additional duty on sugar, corresponding to the levy on sugar at importation, and applicable to the quantity of various sugar (calculated in saccharose) contained in the products above a 13 per cent content in weight; the rate of this duty is fixed by the European Economic Community and published in an arrêté by the Ministre de l'économie et des Finances.

(a) Admission under this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be stipulated by the competent authorities.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Import regulations for cereals

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 1 published details of certificates needed for products set out in EEC regulation No. 120/67 of June 13, 1967, concerning cereals.

From July 1, 1967, certificates are necessary for the import of these products coming from non-member countries of the EEC and which have not been granted free circulation in EEC territory. These certificates are issued by l'Office National Interprofessionnel des Céréales, 21 avenue Bosquet, Paris 7.

Full details may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480).

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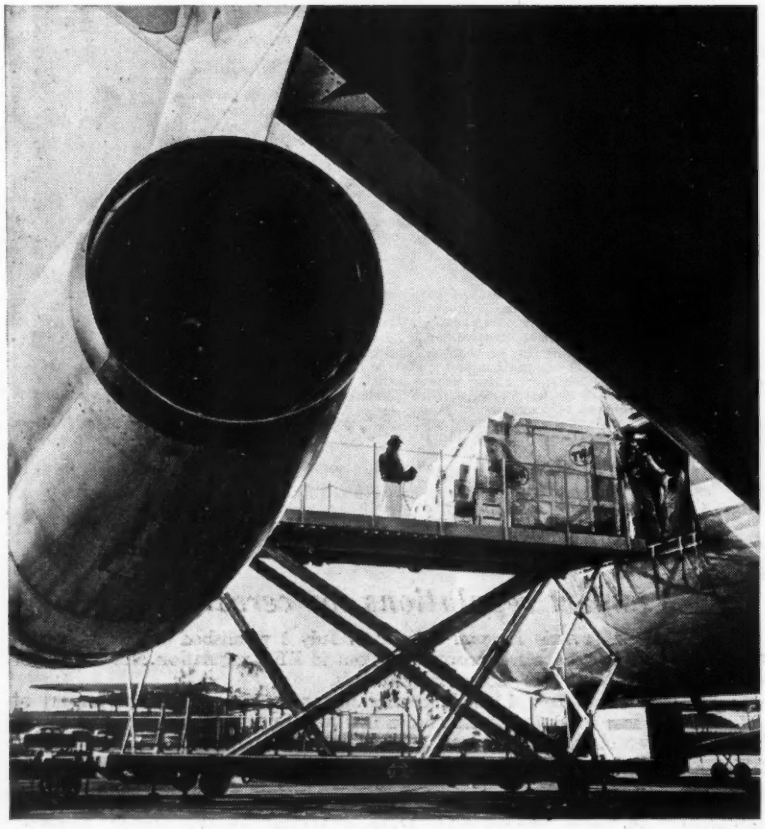

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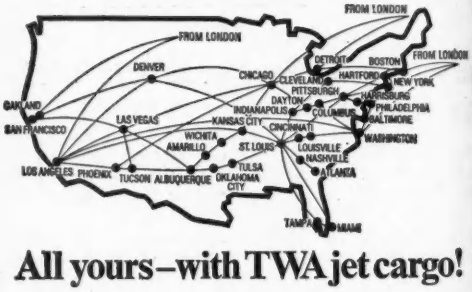

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Import regulations for certain foodstuffs

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 9 announced new rates of Customs duties and levies set out in an arrete of July 6. These are in accordance with EEC Regulation No. 220 introducing temporary measures concerning the regime applicable to processed products with a basis of fruit and vegetables with added sugar for the period July 1 to October 31, 1967. (A translation is published on page 231.)

Tariff No.	Description	Customs Duty Common duty regime Minimum tariff	Levy for third countries, per 100 kg. of added sugar (a)	Reduction rate
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing containing added sugar	24·4%	74·65	13%
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel plants and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized)	20% (1)	(3) 74.65	13%
Ex 20-05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, with added sugar	24%	74.65	13%
Ex 20-06 B II	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, other than nuts (including groundnuts) without alcohol, containing added sugar in immediate containers of a net capacity of:			
a	More than 1 kg.			
1	Pineapples, grapes	23·2% (1) (2)	74·65	13%
2	Other, including mixtures	23.2% (1) (2)	(3) 74.65	9%
b	Of 1 kg. or less			
1	Pineapples, grapes	24% (1) (2)	74.65%	13%
2	Other, including mixtures	24% (1) (2)	(3) 74.65	9%
Ex 20.07 B	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, not fermented, without added alcohol, with added sugar, of a density of 1·33 or less at 15°C.:			
I	Of grapes	22.4%	74·65	15%
II	Of citrus fruits:			
ex b	Of grapefruits	17·1% (b)	74·65	13%
III	Of pineapples	20%	74·65	13%
IV a	Of apples	22%	74·65	11%
b	Of pears	22%	74·65	13%
V	Of tomatoes	20·4%	74·65	3%
VI	Of other fruits and vegetables	20·8%	74·65	13%
VII	Mixtures:			
a	Of citrus fruit juices and pineapple juice	22%	74·65	13%
b	Of apple and pear juice	22%	74·65	13%
c	Other	20·8%	74·65	13%

(1) and (2) Temporary suspension of relative duty on (1) ginger, (2) grapefruit segments remains applicable.
(3) This levy is not applicable to ginger.
(a) Is considered as added sugar, the content in weight of saccharose (including invert sugar, calculated in saccharose by applying a co-efficient of 0·95) reduced, by the percentage indicated in column 5 of the above table for the products concerned.
(b) Until June 30, 1968 inclusive. This duty may be combined with an additional duty on the sugar, corresponding to the cost borne at importation by the sugar, and applicable to the quantity of various sugars (calculated in saccharose) contained in this product above a percentage of 13 per cent in weight; the rate of this duty is fixed at the instance of the European Economic Community and published by an arrete of the Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances (Arrete of June 28, 1967).

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480).

NORWAY

Goods for which import licences are required

IN THE NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 19 (pages 1328 and 1329) the following items, except when of EFTA origin, were listed among those items for which an import licence would be required. The Board of Trade has recently received notice that an import licence would not now be required for these goods when from all countries.

Heading in Customs Tariff with Norwegian Sub-heading	Commodity
0809.101	'Honey dew' and 'Ogen' melons.
1806.400	Ice cream; ice-cream powders and table cream powders containing cocoa
1806.900	Other food preparations containing cocoa.
2002.150	Tomato puree in airtight containers, the dry tomato content of which is 25 per cent or more dry weight.
2107.490	Ice cream not containing fatty substances, ice-cream powders and table cream powders whether or not containing fatty substances.
2107.521	Sweetfat, fatty emulsions and similar products of the kinds used by bakers and pastrycooks, provided that the content of fatty substances does not exceed 10%.
2107.909	Other food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.
3502.100	Egg white albumens.

Global quotas

A NOTICE (in English) dated June 8, 1967, from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Commerce and Shipping listed the following items in respect of which a global quota has been established. The list is operable for the period January 1, 1967, to December 31, 1967, and applies to all countries.

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Commodity	Quota (expressed in 1,000 Kr. unless otherwise stated)
Ex Chapter 1	Live animals, not for food	1,500
Ex 04.04	Cheese and cheese paste	230 tons
06.01	Flower bulbs	13,100 or 1,320 tons
06.02	Live plants, tubers and the like	11,500
06.03	Cut flowers	7,000
06.04	Other parts of plants, grasses, moss, foliage and the like	400
Ex 07.01	Fresh mushrooms	10 tons
Ex 10.06	Rice grits and broken rice	1,300
Ex 16.02	'Turkey roll'	100
Ex 17.02	Glucose	700
Ex 20.02	Roasted onions	15 tons
20.07	Fruit and vegetable juices	300
Ex 21.07	Fat emulsions and similar preparations of a kind used in the manufacture of bakers' wares, containing more than 10% of fat by weight	100

Inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Quotas for goods at fairs

THE FEDERAL GERMAN Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests has announced that import licences will be issued covering sales at fairs to be held during the second half of 1967. Licences will be allocated to firms, as previously, in accordance with the amount of space booked. It has been agreed with the German authorities that currency up to the following amounts will be made available for goods sold by United Kingdom exhibitors at the above fairs:

		DM
Fruit and fruit juices in tins and bottles		100,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from Great Britain of which:		500,000
Barley and oat products	up to	25,000
Canned vegetables	up to	50,000
Jams and marmalades	up to	75,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from the dependent overseas territories		40,000
Ice cream		250,000
Ice cream mix		50,000

United Kingdom exhibitors who wish to obtain licences should notify the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Friedrich Ebert Allee 77, Bonn, not later than the first post on August 16, 1967. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of the agent's sub-tenancy agreement for stand space (Untermietvertrag).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2307).

ITALY

Imports of processed agricultural goods

BY A CUSTOMS CIRCULAR dated May 23, 1967 the Italian Government has implemented as from June 1, 1967 Regulation No. 160/66 of the European Economic Community relating to trade in goods derived from the processing of agricultural products (see *Board of Trade Journal*, June 16, page 1577). Details of the new Italian duties are available from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 450).

ISRAEL

New regulations

THE ISRAELI *Official Gazette* has recently published new regulations concerning the use of agricultural chemicals.

The regulations cover registration, packing, labelling and storage.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460-462).

Tariff amendments

THE ISRAELI *Official Gazette* has reported extensive amendments to the Israeli tariff. Details of these amendments can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460-462).

Liberalization of imports

A further list of items for which Israeli import licences are granted without restriction has been issued. The goods were liberalized with effect as from June 4, 1967.

Tariff No.	Brief Description	Import Duty	Purchase Tax
29.14-4000 32.11 34.02-3000 38.19-3810	Paint driers (naphthenates) . . .	45%	Exempt
39.01-3540 39.02-5060 39.03-3090	Adhesive tapes including sheets and sleeves: Base of plastic	60% but not less than IL. 17·50 per kilo	
39.03-3010 39.07-1451	Base of Cellophane	60% but not less than IL. 21·50 per kilo	10-35%
48.07-7100 48.15.9910	Base of paper	60% but not less than IL. 9·50 per kilo	
59.03.1010 59.07-9910 59.08-3091 59.09-3000 59.12.3091	Base of cloth	60% but not less than IL. 9·00 per kilo	
70.20-3010	Base of glass fibre	60% but not less than IL. 9·50 per kilo	
39.01-3510	Decorative laminated sheets . . .	IL. 12 per square metre	25%
39.07-1410 39.07-5700 97.03-3000	Inflatable swimming rings and inflatable toys	110% but not less than IL. 12 each	15%
48.21-9920	Paper photo corners	100%	Exempt
44.25-9900	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom and brush bodies and handles	60% +IL. 0·30 per kilo	Exempt
44.28-9900	Articles of wood; spoons and forks, tooth picks, picture frames of wood . .	60% +IL. 1·30 per kilo	15%
62.02-1000 62.02-9900	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles made of textiles . . .	Curtains made of man-made fibres or of fabrics made of natural silk IL. 100 per kilo	Varies according to the fabrics from which the product is made
	Other	IL. 45 per kilo	
70.09-9910 70.09-9990	Glass mirrors	Mirrors made of ordinary glass: 80% but not less than IL. 2·30 per kilo Crystal mirrors: 100% but not less than IL. 0·80 per kilo	Exempt
70.18-1000	Coloured blanks for corrective spectacle lenses	25% +IL. 0·10 each	Exempt
85.03-1091 85.03-1099	Primary cells and primary batteries including those for transistors . . .	Of voltage exceeding 4½: 100% but not less than IL. 1·50 each battery	25%
	Other	100% but not less than IL. 0·40 for each 1½ volt	35%
85.12-2000	Electric hair driers	80%	
87.06-3000	Safety belts of the kind used in passenger cars	45% +IL. 5·00 each	Exempt
94.04-2610 94.04.2690	Mattresses	With springs: 100% but not less than IL. 2·80 per kilo Filled with cotton, coir or with any other material: 100% but not less than IL. 1·40 per kilo	25% Exempt
98.05-5000	Pencils, pencil leads, slate pencils, crayons and pastels, drawing charcoals, tailors and billiards chalk	Pencils covered with a material whose thickness exceeds 1 mm. 25%+ IL. 0.45 each	
98.05.6000	Pencil leads of all kinds cleared from customs before January 1, 1968 . .	Exempt	Exempt
98.05.9900	Other	100%+ IL. 0·02 each	
	Other	35% but not less than IL. 0·05 each	

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch as above.

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TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

FURTHER TO THE notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 21, the quota and liberalization lists for Turkey may be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Full details of the lists will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

AFGHANISTAN

Import of alcohol

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of the English version of the Royal Afghan Government Decree regulating the import into and the distribution within Afghanistan of alcoholic beverages:

1. The import into and the distribution within Afghanistan of alcoholic beverages for the use only of Foreign Missions and other private individuals of foreign nationality, is hereby decreed as a monopolized item.
2. The Afghan Government Monopolies is invested by this edict with full authority to enter into sole and franchised distributor agreement with the manufacturing and supplying companies of alcoholic beverages for the sale and distribution of their products in the Kingdom of Afghanistan. No other company or private traders and individuals of Afghan or foreign nationality are/is allowed to act as a distributor or commission agent for the sale of the monopolies item within the territory of Afghanistan.
3. (a) Foreign Missions and other privileged personalities of foreign nationality enjoying the right of duty exemption can purchase their requirements of alcoholic drinks from the Afghan Government Monopolies as per Article 5 of this decree.
   (b) Foreign Missions and other personalities of diplomatic privileges are also allowed to import, with the consent only of the Royal Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs, their requirements directly from the manufacturing and supplying companies abroad. The Protocol Department of the Royal Afghan Office, in such cases, will have to furnish the Afghan Government Monopolies with the copies of the Custom Declaration Documents to help them keep proper records of the type, quantity and the prices of the imported items in consideration of Article 5 of this decree.
4. For married persons of non-diplomatic privileges a maximum quantity of 50 bottles liquor with 100 bottles of beer would be available per year at prices per Article 6 of this decree. Half this quantity per year is assigned for single persons. This quantity can be obtained wholly at one time or partially at the customer's option.
5. Foreign and other persons of foreign nationality with diplomatic privileges or others entitled to duty exemption can obtain their requirements at the landed cost, free of duty and monopoly taxes, plus handling charges. These purchases are subject to the recommendation by the Royal Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs for reasonable quantity.
6. The selling prices for non-diplomats will include custom duty and monopoly taxes.
7. Foreigners travelling into Afghanistan are allowed to bring with them up to 3 litres only.
8. Foreigners are not allowed to sell or give presents of alcoholic beverages to Afghans.
9. Every bottle of alcoholic beverages imported by the Afghan Government Monopolies must be properly sealed and waxed in the name of, and duly labelled by order of, Afghan Government Monopoly.
10. The Afghan Government Monopolies must keep proper records of the purchases made by customers each time in order to control excessive supplies contrary to the Article 4 of this list.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 346, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2642).

ALGERIA

Metallurgical imports monopoly

AN INTER-MINISTERIAL NOTICE published in the Algerian *Journal Officiel* of June 16 announced the institution of the preliminary phase of the *Société Nationale de Sidérurgie's* monopoly of imports of certain ferrous and non-ferrous semi-finished goods (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 2, 1967, page 1444). The SNS is now charged with vetting all orders for the goods in question and the Ministry of Industry and Power is to issue circulars giving details of the methods of application of this regulation.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/481).

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GLASGOW	71 Buchanan Street, Glasgow C.1. City 6018/9
DUBLIN	109 Grafton Street, Dublin. Tel. 773440

GHANA

Customs tariff amendments

THE FIRST SCHEDULE to the Ghana Customs Tariff is amended by the National Liberation Council Decree 185, as below, and became effective from July 8, 1967:

First Schedule – Import Duties
A – General Rates

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species	The head NC8·40
01.03	Live swine	The head NC2·10
01.04	Live sheep and goats	The head NC1·40
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen	The lb. NC0·06
02.03/04	Other meat and edible meat offals (including poultry liver) fresh, chilled or frozen, poultry liver, salted or in brine	Free
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (including poultry and game but excluding poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked	Free
03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead) chilled or frozen	Free
03.02	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	Free
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water	Free
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened	Frre
04.02	Milk and cream preserved, concentrated or sweetened	Free
04.03	Butter	The lb. NC 0·14
04.04	Cheese and curd	The lb. NC 0·14
07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled: A. Potatoes	The hundred lb. NC 0·84
	B. Other	The lb. NC 0·14
07.02/03	Vegetables (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing; vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	The lb. NC 0·14
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	The lb. NC 0·14
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (for example peas, beans and lentils)	The lb. NC 0·14
07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith	The lb. NC 0·14
08.01/13	Fruits, melon peel, citrus fruit peel and nuts (shelled or not), fresh or dried, preserved by freezing (whether or not cooked but not containing added sugar) provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in any other preservative solution), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption: A. Dried fruits	The lb. NC 0·28
	B. Other	50%
09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine, coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	The lb. NC 0·28
09.02/03	Tea; mate	The lb. NC 0·28
10.06	Rice	Free
11.01/02	Cereal flours, cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled, or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground: A. Flours, meal and groats of wheat and spelt (including meslin)	The lb. NC 0·01
	B. Other	50%
15.01	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat	The lb. NC 0·14
15.13	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats	The lb. NC 0·14
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood	The lb. NC 0·06
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	The lb. NC 0·06
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish including caviar and caviar substitutes: A. Caviar and caviar substitutes	50%
	B. Other	Free
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid	The lb. NC 0·01
19.07/08	Bread, biscuits of all kinds, pastry, cakes and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion: A. Biscuit, cabin or ships, not containing added yeast or more than 5% sugar	The lb. NC 0·21
	B. Other	The lb. NC 0·42
20.01	Vegetables and fruit prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard	The lb. NC0·14
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid including tomato juice the dry weight content of which is 7% or more	The lb. NC 0·14
21.01/02	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences or concentrates thereof; extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee, tea or mate, and preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates	The lb. NC 0·28 ‡
22.03	Beer made from malt: A. Containing not more than 10% by volume of pure alcohol	The gal. NC 5·04
	B. Other	The gal. NC49·00
22.04/06	Wine of fresh grapes including grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested; vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts: A. Sparkling	The gal. NC19·60
	B. Still: (1) Light	The gal. NC 5·83
	(2) Heavy	The gal. NC 9·33
	(3) Other	The gal. NC49·00
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example cider, perry and mead): A. Cider and perry	The gal. NC 5·04
	B. Other: (1) Light	The gal. NC 5·83
	(2) Heavy	The gal. NC 9·33
	(3) Other	The gal. NC49·00
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, whether or not rectified of a strength of 80° or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength: A. Potable: (1) Imported under licence issued by the Comptroller, solely for use in laboratories or for the compounding of drugs and medicines	The gal. NC0·93
	(2) Other	The gal. NC69·00
	B. Not potable (e.g. methylated or otherwise denatured): (1) Imported solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes under a licence issued by the Comptroller and not for sale	The gal. NC0·93
	(2) Other	The gal. NC8·40
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liquers and other spirituous beverages containing more than 1% of pure alcohol; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages: A. Concentrated extracts used in the preparation of non-alcoholic beverages	66⅔%
	B. Other	The gal. NC69·00
22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar	The gal. NC0·14
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	NC2·33
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences: A. Cigars	The lb. NC12·43
	B. Cigarettes	The lb. NC11·43
	C. Other (including snuff)	The lb. NC9·33
25.01	Common salt (including rock salt, sea salt, and table salt); pure sodium chloride; salt liquors; sea water	The lb. NC 0·03½
25.22	Quick lime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide	The gross ton NC 5·04
25.23	Potland cement, cement fondu, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker: A. Cement clinker	Free
	B. Other	The gross cwt. NC 0·29
27.06/07	Tar distilled from coal, from lignite or from peat and other mineral tars, including partially distilled tars and blends of pitch with creosote oils or with other coal tar distillation products; oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; other oils and products as defined in Note 2 to this chapter: A. Tars, creosote oil; oils other than creosote oil, imported exclusively for the preservation of wood	Free
	B. Benzine, benzoline and toluole	The gal. NC 0·35
	C. Other	50%
27.09/10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations: A. Crude or partly refined oils (including topped crudes)	50%
	B. Other: (1) Motor spirit, including products ordinarily used as such (petrol, gasoline), petroleum ether, petroleum benzine and petroleum naphtha	The gal. NC0·21
	(2) White spirit (turpentine substitutes)	10%
	(3) Kerosine (excluding aviation turbine fuel)	The gal. NC0·46
	(4) Jet fuel (aviation turbine fuel) other than kerosene	The gal. NC0·65
	(5) Diesel and gas oils and other distillate fuels	The gal. NC0·14
	(6) Furnace oil and other residual fuel oils	The gal. NC0·21
	(7) Lubricating oils	The gal. NC0·21
	(8) Lubricating greases (including solidified lubricating oils)	The lb. NC0·03½
	(9) Other (including special purpose oils)	50%
27.11	Petroleum gases and gaseous hydrocarbons	The lb. NC 0·03
28.01/58	Chemical elements; inorganic chemical compounds and other products specified in Notes 1 and 2 to this chapter: A. Caustic soda, soda ash	25%
	B. Calcium carbide	The lb. NC 0·03
	C. Other	50%
33.04	Mixtures of two or more odoriferous substances (natural or artificial) and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in the perfumery, food, drink or other industries: A. Containing ethyl alcohol	The gal. NC69·00 or 150%
	B. Other	150%
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations: A. Liquid perfume (including dentifrices and mouth washes) containing alcohol	The gal. NC69·00 or 150%
	B. Dentifrices, n.e.s.	50%
	C. Other	150%
34.01	Soap including medicated soaps A. Toilet soap including medicated and shaving soaps	100%
	B. Other: (1) In bars or cakes	The hundred lb. NC 6·41
	(2) Other	50%
34.03	Lubricating preparations and preparations of a kind used for oil or grease treatment of textile, leather or other materials, but not including preparations containing 70% or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals: A. Lubricating oils	The gal. NC 0·21
	B. Other	The lb. NC 0·03½
36.01	Propellent powders	The lb. NC 0·70
36.02	Mining, blasting and safety fuses	NC 0·03½
36.04	Percussion and detonating caps; igniters; detonators: A. Percussion caps	The hundred NC 0·42
	B. Other	50%
36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches): A. In boxes containing 50 matches each or (less for the purpose of this item five 'booklets' of matches shall be regarded as two boxes provided each booklet contains not more than 20 matches)	The gross boxes NC 2·45
	B. In boxes containing more than 50 matches	To be charged in proportion
37.04	Sensitized plates and film, exposed but not developed, negative or positive: A Cinematograph film	Ths hundred linear ft. NC 0·70
	B. Other	50%

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
37.06/07	Cinematograph film exposed and developed, negative or positive, whether or not incorporating sound track or of sound track only	The hundred ft. NC 0·70
50.04/08	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or from other waste silk; silk worm gut imitation catgut or silk:	
	A. Not put up for retail sale	The lb. NC 0·07 50%
	B. Put up for retail sale	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
50.09/10	Woven fabrics of silk or of noil silk or of other waste silk	The lb. NC 0·07
51.01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale	
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading 51.01 or 51.02/03	The sq. yd. NC 0.42 or 75%
52.02	Woven fabrics of metal threads or of metallized yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
53.06/10	Yarn of sheep's or lamb's woo or horse hair; or of other animal hair:	
	A. Not put up for retail sale	The lb. NC 0·07 50%
	B. Put up for retail sale	
53.11/13	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool, of horse hair or of other animal hair	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale	The lb. NC 0·07
54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	The lb. NC 0·07
55.07/09	Woven fabrics of cotton:	
	A. Terry towelling	The sq. yd. NC 1.05 or 100%
	B. Other	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale	The lb. NC 0·07
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
57.05/08	Yarn of hemp, of jute or of other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn	The lb. NC 0·07
57.09/12	Woven fabrics of hemp, of jute or of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
58.04	Woven pile fabrics of chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.07/09 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05)	The sq. yd. NC 0·58 or 100%
58.06/10	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics) plain or figured; hand or mechanically made lace or embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs:	
	A. In the piece	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75% 75%
	B. Other	
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated:	
	A. Fabrics	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75% 50%
	B. Articles	
59.07/09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with gum or amylaceous substances, oil or preparations of artificial plastic materials or with a basis of drying oil; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar woven fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
59.11	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than rubberized knitted or crocheted goods	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75%
60.01	Knitted (including interlock) or crocheted fabric not elastic nor rubberized	The lb. NC 1·50 or 75%
60.03	Stockings, understockings, socks, ankle socks, babies' bootees, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	The pair NC 0·46 or 75%
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted not elastic nor rubberized	Each NC 0·87½ or 75%
60.05	Other garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, no elastic nor rubberized:	
	A. Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, waistcoats, dressing gowns and skirts	Each NC 0·70 or 75% 100% 75%
	B. Bathing costumes	
	C. Other	
60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings):	
	A. Fabric	The lb. NC 1·50 or 75%
	B. Stockings	The pair NC 0·46 or 75% 75%
	C. Other articles	
61.01/02	Men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants' outer garments:	
	A. Sarongs	The sq. yd. NC 0·58 or 75%
	B. Aprons, housecoats, overalls and similar protective garments, waistcoats, dressing gowns and skirts	Each NC 0·70 or 75% 100%
	C. Bathing costumes	
	D. Jackets, trousers (including jodhpurs and riding breeches) and slacks	75% 75%
	E. Other	
61.03/04	Men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants' under garments (including shirt fronts, collars and cuffs for men and boys).	
	A. Collars and cuffs	75%
	B. Other	Each NC 0·87½ or 75%
61.06	Headties, shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils, and the like:	
	A. Headties and scarves in the piece ready for cutting	The sq. yd. NC 0·42 or 75% 100%
	B. Other	
61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods:	
	A. Stockings, socks and sockettes	The pair NC 0·46 or 75% 100%
	B. Other	
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets	The sq. yd. NC 0·70 or 75%
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles:	
	A. Towels	The sq. yd. NC 1·05 or 75% 75%
	B. Mosquito and sandfly nets	
	C. Other	
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods:	
	A. Of jute fibre and measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches and ordinarily used for the packing and transport of produce (other than bags and sacks loosely or temporarily sewn)	Each NC 0·18 50%
	B. Other	
63.01	Clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs, and blankets, household linen and furnishing articles (other than articles falling within heading No. 58.01/03), of textile materials, footwear and headgear of any material, showing signs of appreciable wear and imported in bulk or in bales, sacks or similar bulk packings	The lb. NC 0·70 or 75%
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	The pair NC 0·49 or 66⅔%
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	The pair NC 0·49 or 66⅔%
64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork	The pair NC 0·49 or 66⅔%
64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials	The pair NC 0·49 or 66⅔%
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas) imported assembled or unassembled	Each NC 0·87½ % or 66⅔%
68.12	Articles of asbestos cement, of cellulose fibre-cement or the like:	
	A. Pipes	Free
	B. Corrugated sheets	The sq. ft. NC0·06 50%
	C. Other	
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel	The sq. ft. NC 0·06
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod) of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:	
	A. Reinforcing rods including binding rods	The ton NC28·00 or 25% 50%
	B. Other	
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	The sq. ft. NC0·06
76.03/04	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium; aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape) perforated, coated, painted, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material:	
	A. Sheets and plates	The sq. ft. NC0·06 50%
	B. Other	
84-51	Typewriters, other than typewriters incorporating calculating mechanisms; cheque-writing machines	Each NC 17·50 or 50%
98.10	Mechanical lighters and similar lighters, including chemical and electrical lighters, and parts thereof, excluding flints and wicks:	
	A. Lighters and lighter bodies	Each NC 0·70 or 100% 50%
	B. Other	

First Schedule – Part B

Goods admissible at concessionary duty rates when imported solely for use in manufacture by manufacturers licensed under the Excise Ordinance, 1953.

Tariff No.	For the manufacture of	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
B.18	Textile fabrics and textile manufactures	(1) Yarn, not put up for retail sale	The lb. NC 0·07 or 15% whichever is the less
		(2) Chemicals (including starch) and colouring material	5%
		(3) Fabrics (excluding hessian cloth) in the piece, provided the Comptroller is satisfied that similar materials are not being manufactured locally	The sq. yd. NC 0·28 or 50%
		(4) Knitted (including interlock) or crocheted fabric, provided the Comptroller is satisfied that similar materials are not being manufactured ocally	The lb. NC 1·00 or 50%
B.21	Cigarettes, cigars, snuff and other tobacco products	Unmanufactured tobacco	The lb. NC 1·57½

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 472).

GHANA, *continued*

Notice to Importers No. 283

THE CONTROLLER of Imports and Exports announced in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of July 14 the introduction of the following additional Open General Licences to be operative from that date:

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE NO. 7 – This authorizes the importation of all medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

Importers are, however, advised that before placing orders, they must obtain permits from the Pharmacy Board of the Ministry of Health, PO Box M.44, Accra.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE NO. 8 – This authorizes the importation of the following chemicals:

Customs/Item No.	Description of Commodity
512-090	Other organic chemicals (e.g. enzymes, nitrogen, function compounds, n.e.s.).
512-100	Hydrocarbons (including styrene and cyclopropane) and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.
512-310	Ethers, ether alcohols, ether phenols, alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides and derivatives.
512-500	Acids and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (e.g. acetic acid; amyl acetate, benzoic acetate, butyl acetate).
513-500	Metallic oxides of kinds principally used in paints.
513-609	Other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides.
514-250	Nitrites and nitrates.
514-280	Soda ash.
531-532	Synthetic organic dye stuffs, dyeing and tanning extracts and synthetic tanning materials.
533-100	Colouring materials other than coaltar origin, n.e.s.
533-201	Printers ink.
571-120	Prepared explosives other than propellant powders.
571-210	Mining, blasting and safety fuses.
571-229	Detonating caps, igniters and detonators.
571-300	Pyrotechnical articles excluding fireworks.
599-220	Insecticides.
599-230	Fungicides.
599-581	Prepared glues (including fish glues, casein glues, etc.).
599-680	Creosole, wood tar and wood oils for preserving timber.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE NO. 9 – This authorizes the importation of the following spare parts:

Customs/Item No.	Description of Commodity
695-200	Hand saw and saw blades.
695-220	Pliers, pincers, spanners, wrenches, metal cutting sheets, files, rasps, etc.
695-250	Cutting blades for machines.
711-590	Parts of internal combustion engines, including parts of diesel and semi-diesel engines, excluding parts of aircraft engines.
714-920	Parts of office machinery, n.e.s. (714-100 to 714-919).
717-330	Parts of sewing machines (other than the metal block).
719-160	Furnace burners, industrial and laboratory burners.
719-540	Parts and accessories of machine-tools.
719-700	Ball, roller or needle-roller bearings.
719-990	Machinery parts, non-electrical, n.e.s.
722-190	Parts of electric apparatus and machinery of 722-110 to 722-160.
729-112	Cells in single units.
729-121	Accumulators.
729-300	Thermionic valves and tubes, transistors, etc.
729-410	Starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines.
729-420	Lighting equipment for vehicles.
729-980	Electrical parts of machinery and appliances, n.e.s.
731-700	Parts of railway rolling stock (except electric parts, internal combustion engines and parts thereof) not assignable to specific classes.
732-800	Spare parts for motor vehicles, excluding chassis, cylinder blocks or engines, tyres and tubes.
732-900	Parts solely for use of moped, autocycles, scooters and motor-cycles, excluding frames.
733-120	Parts of vehicles of item 733-100 and 733-400.
861-990	Parts and accessories of items under 729-510; 729-520; 861-819; 861-820; 861-960; 861-970.

2. Unless otherwise stated, or the goods are imported under Foreign Aid Agreements, payment for all goods imported under Open General Licences will be on 180 days' credit.

3. Before any order is placed for items on Open General Licences, an application should first be made to the Controller of Imports and Exports who will immediately indicate whether the items are available under any of the Aid Offers.

4. Importers are reminded that only registered importers are permitted to import in Commercial quantities any of the items on Open General Licences.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 472).

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Commercial debts

HM GOVERNMENT is examining the question of outstanding Guinean commercial obligations to British creditors.

British exporters and others who have debts outstanding from Guinea, which are not covered by ECGD policies, are requested to inform the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 348, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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Customs tariff changes

THE FIRST AND SECOND SCHEDULES to the Nigerian Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1967, are as below and became effective from July 6, 1967.

Schedule 1

Tariff Item No.	Main description of Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, flypapers)	*Delete the expression in the column* 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute* '10%'
39.07	Articles of materials of the kind described in heading No. 39.01/06: H.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Descriptions' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* H. Accessories imported for use with with industrial machinery . 5% I. Other 33⅓%
40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber	*Delete* the expression in the column 'Rate of Duty' and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and Rate of Duty' 'A. Made up, and imported for use with industrial machinery . 5% B. Other 33⅓%
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber: C.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'C. Accessories imported for use with industrial machinery. . 5% D. Other 33⅓%
42.04	Articles of leather or of composition leather, of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances of for industrial purposes: B.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B. Accessories imported for use with industrial machinery. . 5% C. Other 33⅓%
44.25/26	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles; boot and shoe lasts and trees, of wood; spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reels and the the like, of turned wood: B. and C.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B. Accessories imported for use with industrial machinery. . Parts for A . . . . 5% C. Other 50%
48.20/21	Bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened); other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding: B.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B. Accessories imported for use with industrial machinery . 5% C. Other 25%
57.09/12	Woven fabric of hemp, of jute or of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn: D.	*Delete* all the exrpessions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'D. Woven fabrics of jute imported for use exclusively for the manufacture of jute bags by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Ministry . .£0 0s. 0.8d. E. Other . . . . 40%'
58.08/10	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain or figured; hand or mechanically made lace or embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs:	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff No.', 'Tariff Description,' 'Rate of Duty,' 'Statistical No.' and 'Unit of Quantity' and *substitute:*
'58.08/09	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain or figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	The sq. yd. £0 2s. 9d. or 40% 654·09 lb.
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs: A. Embroidered pile and chenille fabrics	The sq. yd. £0 4s. 0d. or 50%
	B. Other	The sq. yd. £0 2s. 9d. or 40%'
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and articles of bonded fibre fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated: B.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B. Towels . The sq. yd. £0 4s. 0d. or 50%'
59.15/16	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials; transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with with metal or other material. .	*Delete* the expression in the column 'Rate of Duty' and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty': 'A. Accessories imported for use with industrial machinery. . 5% B. Other . . . . 40%'
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized: B (3)	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B (3) Towels and face cloths . . The sq. yd. £0 4s. 0d. or 50%
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles: A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. Towels . The sq. yd. £0 4s. 0d. or 50%'
64.05	Parts of footwear (including uppers, in-soles and screw-on heels) of any material except metal: A. B. and C.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. Footwear imported unassembled . . . appropriate duty as shown in headings Nos. 64.01 to 64.04 B. Uppers: (1) Of rubber or canvas . . The pair £0 6s. 0d. or 40% (2) Other . . . The pair £0 12s. 0d. or 40% C. Other, including soles and heels 66⅔%'

Polish plastic experts on a reciprocal visit to Britain made a special journey to Birmingham to tour the Streetly site of British Industrial Plastics Ltd. (a Turner & Newall company) where they saw not only the mass production of plastics components, but also the manufacture of 'BIPEL' moulding equipment, some 40 per cent of which is exported to more than 40 countries. In the group are: Mr. Stanislaw Mytko; Mr. Jerzy Neronowicz; Mrs. Stefania Halicka Andrzej Woroniecki (leader of Mission); Mr. Ryszard Jozwicki; (secretary British section of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade), with Mr. I. M. Thompson (managing director of The Streetly Manufacturing Co. Ltd.). (Left foreground shaking hands with the Mission leader.)

(Continued on next page)

NIGERIA, *continued*

Tariff Item No.	Main description of Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel: D.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'D. Parts and accessories imported for use with industrial machinery 5% E. Other . . . . 33⅓%'
76.02/04	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium; single strand aluminium wire; aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing materials): B (3)	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B (3) Aluminium and aluminium sheet products: plates, sheets and circles, whether or not imported in coil, cut to shape but not further worked: (a) Imported for use by a manufacturer aprroved in that behalf by the Ministry 20% (b) Other . . . 50%'
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09): C.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'C. Motor buses and coaches with fitted seats for 20 or more passengers: (1) Imported by approved Municipal Authorities . . 10% (2) Other. . . . 33⅓%'
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic: C.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'C. Components (excluding cabinets) imported for use in the assembly of record-players, record changers and gramophones by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Ministry 15% D. Other: (1) Industrial . . Free (2) Other. . . . 33⅓%'

Schedule 2

Schedule 2 to the Customs Tariff Act, 1965 (which relates to exemptions from import duties of Customs) is amended:

(a) By the insertion of the following sub-items:

No.	Articles	Goods to be manufactured
3 (16A)	Pyrethrum powder (heading 12.07) .	Mosquito coils.
3 (17)	Raw materials certified and accepted as such by the Board . . .	Medicaments.'

(b) By the deletion of Item 26.

Explanatory Notes

This Order has the following effects:

(a) Schedule 1

Full Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods	Effect of the Order
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides and similar products . . .	Introduces a rate of duty of 10%.
39.07H 40.10A 40.14C 42.04B 44.25/26B 48.20/21B 59.15/16A 73.40D	Industrial machinery parts and accessories.	Provides for the duty of 5% on parts and accessories falling within these headings.
57.09/12D	Woven fabrics of jute . . .	Reduces the rate of duty from 40% to £0 0s. 8d. per square yard for approved manufacturers.
58.08/09 58.10B	Tulle and other net fabrics and hand or mechanically made lace. Embroidery, other than pile and chenille fabrics.	Brings the rate of duty in line with other textile fabrics of Tariff Nos. 51.04, 55.07/09D (2), 56.07, etc.
58.10A	Embroidered pile and chenille fabrics	Brings the rate of duty in line with other pile and chenille fabrics of Tariff No. 58.04.
59.03B 60.05B(3) 62.02A	Towels	Subjects towels of all sizes to the same rate of duty.
64.05C	Soles and heels for footwear . .	Reduces the rate of duty for all importers.
76.02/04B (3) (a)	Aluminium and aluminium sheet products	Reduces the rate of duty from 50% to 20% for approved manufacturers.
87.02C	Motor buses and coaches . .	Increases the rate of duty from 10% to 33⅓% except those imported by approved Municipal Authorities which remain at 10%.
92.11C	Components for local assembly of of record-players, record changers and gramophones . . .	Introduces a special rate of 15%.

(b) Schedule 2

1. It introduces exemption from duty for:
   (i) Pyrethrum powder imported for the manufacture of mosquito coils; and
   (ii) Raw materials imported for the manufacture of medicaments.
2. It abolishes the exemption from duty for insecticides, disinfectants, fungicides and similar products.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 472).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION List No. 440, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 21, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on drum brake assemblies, classified under sub-heading 87.06.60.90, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 1619/67.

Customs tariff change

GOVERNMENT Notice R1035, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 14, amends the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
		General	MFN	Preferential
39.07 By the insertion after sub-heading 39.07.85 of the following: 39.07.87 Reflector lenses	No.	20% or ½c. each		

LIBYA

Customs regulations

TRIPOLI'S ARABIC PRESS of July 24 carried a notice from the Customs Department calling upon those concerned to remove from customs warehouses in Tripoli port and Idris airport goods which have been stored for more than two months. Unless they are cleared before August 2, the goods will be disposed under Article 71 of Law 19 of 1954.

Imports of motor vehicles

THE MALAYSIAN Minister of Commerce and Industry recently announced that, owing to delays in the setting up of assembly plants, the Government has decided not to introduce the full 30 per cent import duty on completely-built-up and 15 per cent on semi-knocked-down passenger cars which it was planned would take effect in August of this year.

When local assembly plans were announced in February 1966 it was envisaged that the full duty would be imposed within 18 months. The Government now say that this will be further considered when all assembly plants are in production.

In place of the duty, imports of passenger cars will be controlled by reducing the quotas which at present stand at 110 per cent of the 1964/65 import figures. A Government appointed committee is now examining the question of the appropriate level of quotas to be applied in August and details will be published as soon as they are available.

The notice about Malaysia's local vehicle assembly plans appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 4, 1966, page 521, and details of the Malaysian Finance Minister's Budget Speech of January 19, 1967, which announced the imposition of an initial import duty of 5 per cent on completely-built-up motor vehicles, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated February 3, 1967, pages 304 and 305.

SINGAPORE

Import restrictions

SINGAPORE NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 30 of 1967 draws attention to announcements published in the Singapore *Government Gazette* of June 30, 1967, that the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, is amended by deletion of the following items:

(a) Monosodium glutamate and preparations thereof
(b) Glutamic acid
(c) Alum
(d) Sinks, wash-basins, water-closet pans and cisterns of ceramic material

and the Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (Malaysian Common Market) Notification, 1965, is amended by deletion of the following items:

(a) Cocoa powder
(b) Television aerials

The effect of these amendments is that specific licences are now no longer required for the above-mentioned items.

Imports from North Korea

SINGAPORE NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 31 of 1967 draws attention to a notification published in the Singapore *Government Gazette* on June 30, 1967, which amends the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, by the deletion of North Korea from the list of countries appearing in the Third Schedule to the aforesaid General Licence.

The affect of this amendment is that specific import licensing for goods of North Korean origin now applies only to the goods enumerated under the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification 1965, and the Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (Malaysian Common Market) Notification, 1965.

Customs duty on sugar

SINGAPORE *Government Gazette* of July 8, 1967, amends the schedule to the Customs Duties Order, 1967, by increasing the duty on sugar as follows:

Tariff Code No.	Description	Unit of Quantity	As at January 16, 1967		As from July 8, 1967	
			Full	Preference	Full	Preference
Sugar, regardless of source, of a polarization:						
061 101-1	Exceeding 99°	Ton	$224	$224	$313·60	$313·60
061 101-2	Exceeding 98° but not exceeding 99°	Ton	$201·60	$201·60	$313·60	$313·60
061 101-3	Exceeding 95° but not exceeding 98°	Ton	$156·80	$156·80	$313·60	$313·60
061 101-4	Not exceeding 95°	Ton	$145·60	$145·60	$313·60	$313·60
061 109	Sugars not elsewhere specified or included	Ton	$145·60	$145·60	$313·60	$313·60

Removal of import restriction

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received Notice to Singapore Importers No. 32, which states that, with effect from July 7, 1967, specific licences are no longer required for the import of Matches unless imported from Japan, and those countries in the Third Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification 1965.

A Notification published in the Singapore *Government Gazette* dated July 7, 1967, amends the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, by deletion of Matches from the First Schedule.

Farm machinery orders worth £90,000 have been received by Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd., of Ipswich, recently, for export to Japan, Chile and Uruguay. The 700 implement order includes disc ploughs, reversible disc ploughs, disc harrows, sub-soilers, field mowers, rotary slashers and maize shellers. The picture shows a reversible disc plough working in the foothills of the Andes in Chile.

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to almost 3,000 leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

British Trade and Industry *is financed in part by the advertising placed in it by British exporters. It forms a useful and inexpensive medium for firms interested in the Japanese market. Further details can be obtained by writing to: The Information Department, British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.*

CEYLON

Tariff amendments

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of the Ceylon Government *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 14,754/1 of June 23, 1967, which amends the Ceylon Customs Tariff notification published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 9, 1967, page 1521, by:

1. The addition of 'Condensed milk and spray dried milk' to the Group One Industries.

2. The addition of 'Multi wall paper sacks' to the Group Two Industries.

3. Specifying the following list of Excluded Items which do not qualify for concessionary rates of duty:

Nuts, fruit juice concentrates and preparations of fruit other than Pectin.
Balunga.
Beedy leaves.
Bird seed, including Millet.
Boots and shoes – semi-finished, viz.: leather uppers and cut leather insoles lined with other materials.
Camphor.
Chicory.
Coffee beans.
Cutch.
Distempers.
Medicinal herbs and other ingredients used in indigenous medicines.
Asafoetida including hinja.
Gorochena.
Musk.
Flavouring essences, including powder and oil.
Glass beads, including imitation pearls.
Gold leaf.
Jari goods, imitation jari goods, spangles and gold plated and silverplated ware and thread.
Leather and artificial leather cloth.
Marble, sawn but not further prepared.
Manufactures of paper.
Paints, painters' colours and enamel.
Pearls, natural and cultured.
Pepper – powder and whole.
Plastic manufactures other than caps and stoppers for the pharmaceutical industry.
Plastic sheets and sheeting.
Polythene film.
Polythene and polyvinyl chloride pipes and fittings.
Precious and semi-precious stones and diamonds.
Raisins.
Rubber mauufactures – wholly or mainly of.
Silverleaf.
Spirits denature.
Textiles and textile manufactures.
Timber and manufactures thereof.
Tobacco.
Umbrellas, incomplete.
Varnishes.
All items in the table of exemptions in the Customs Tariff.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/9).

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the by-laws shown below:

New by-law

The following goods will be admitted under by-law until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Wall coverings, paper-backed, in rolls, being wall coverings that, in the opinion of the Minister, are akin to wallpaper	Various	Free

Miss Janet Ferguson, ferry pilot of West London Air Charter Ltd., immediately before take-off with the second Beagle B206-S aircraft for the New South Wales Royal Flying Doctor Service on July 13. Miss Ferguson left Gatwick with the first Beagle for the RFDS on June 16 – a good turnround on a long delivery flight for a light aircraft.

Period by-law

The following goods will be admitted under by-law provided they are entered as set out below.

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Yarn, as follows: Polyester, exceeding 250 denier, to which paragraph 51.01.92 applies, that are entered for home consumption on or before September 30, 1967	51.01	Free

Amended by-laws

The following by-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Machinery, equipment and materials imported for use in oil exploration and the development of oil fields, but not including in addition:		
Welding materials for use in rebuilding or hard facing, as follows:		
Agglomerated alloy bearing fluxes.		
Other materials, whether bare or flux coated, as follows:		
Rods.		
Electrodes of solid, drawn wire or cast alloy.		
Metal tube containing metallic granules or metal powders.		
Wire in continuous form	Various	Free
Plates and sheets, cold rolled, exceeding 0·125 inch but not exceeding 0·25 inch in thickness	73.13	Free
Plates and sheets, cold rolled (other than stainless steel), exceeding 0·125 inch but not exceeding 0·25 inch in thickness	73.15	Free
Goods to which paragraph 90.17.91 otherwise applies	90.17·5	Free
Instruments, drawing, marking-out, mathematical calculating or measuring, the following:		
Precision compasses.		
Precision dividers.		
Sets thereof, containing protractors or instruments of a kind to which paragraph 90.16.12 applies and containing precision compasses or precision dividers	90.16	Free

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of by-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Machinery, equipment and materials imported for use in oil exploration and the development of oil fields, as follows:		
Welding materials for use in rebuilding or hard facing, as follows:		
Agglomerated alloy bearing fluxes.		
Other materials, whether bare or flux coated, as follows:		
Rods.		
Electrodes of solid drawn wire or cast alloy.		
Metal tube containing metallic granules or metal powders.		
Wire in continuous form.		
The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on June 29, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on June 29, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before July 28, 1967 . .	Various	Various
Tapes, tear, regenerated cellulose, approximately 0·125 inch in width, in reels, for use with automatic wrapping machines, under security . .	51.02.920	27½% Primage 5%
Motors, miniature consisting essentially of a stator which is a permanent ring magnet, and a rotor consisting of a gap ring armature winding mounted on a bobbin and spindle and revolving freely within the stator, for operation by direct current batteries 1·5 volts to 24 volts .	85.01.291	27½%

Decision on tariff classification

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decision on the application of the Australian Customs Tariff.

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Instrument for testing transformers which may variously be described as current transformers, potential transformers or capacitor voltage transformers. For the purpose of paragraph 85.01.42, the expression instrument transformers is to be interpreted as including transformers of a kind used with a measuring instrument, a relay or control device, designed to maintain precisely a given relationship as regards magnitude and phase-displacement between primary and secondary currents or voltages . . .	85.01.421 85.01.429	Free 22½%

COLOMBIA

Changes in prior deposits

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy in Bogota that the Colombian Monetary Board has issued Resolution No. 34 dated June 28, 1967, which reduces to 1 per cent the rate of prior deposit on the following imports:

Tariff Heading	Description
01.03	Live swine:
A	For breeding purposes with pedigree.
01.04	Live sheep and goats:
A	Sheep:
I	Thoroughbred and with pedigree, and animals resulting from cross-breeding and thoroughbred animals.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Trinidad and Tobago Open General Licence has been further amended by the addition of the following new item:

699-29.04 . . . . . Crown corks

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471).

CHILE

Modifications to customs schedule

BY DECREE No. 790 of the Chilean Ministry of Finance the following modifications were made to the Chilean Customs Schedule:

Tariff No.	Item	Duty	
		Specific	*Ad val.*
30.03.99.02	Concentrated preparations for aviculture in containers of 5 kilogrammes net or more (gross kilogram)	Nil	15%
85.14.02.	Loudspeakers:		
02	Of diameter between 3½ in. and 12 in. (gross kilogram)	E° 9	470%
99	Others . . . . . (gross kilogram)	Nil	180%
55.09.02	Rectangles of purified cotton cloth, bleached and de-greased, not finished, from 10 to 15 threads per lineal centimetre and weighing up to 32 grammes per square metre . . (kilogram net)	Nil	30%
73.40.05	Unions for transmission belting	Nil	60%
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides . . .	Nil	15%
05.15.04	Semen . . . . . (gross kilogram)	Nil	20%
32.05.03	Natural and synthetic indigo:		
02	Dispersed in water containing more than 20% and up to 50% of total solids . (gross kilogram)	E° 1·50	50%
32.12	Mastics and putties:		
01	Packing materials	Nil	60%
99	Others	Nil	150%
39.07.04	Polyvinylidene chloride	Nil	110%
48.01	Paper and paperboard:		
07	For drawing 'Wathmann' type (gross kilogram)	E° 2·00	60%
73.01	Pig iron:		
01	Pig iron ingots containing less than 20% phosphorus (gross metric quintals)	Nil	35%
99	Other (gross metric quintals)	Nil	110%
85.01.04.06	Transformers, for the continuous regulation of tension . . . . . (gross kilogram)	E° 0·45	50%
85.19.03.02	Connections, triple-phase for intensities of current greater than 16 amps . (gross kilogram)	E° 3·50	100%

Forward exchange contracts

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Chilean Central Bank has adopted the following resolution:

Forward exchange contracts can be made by importers with the Central Bank through their own banks for eventual payment of goods covered by valid Import Registrations but not actually shipped from the supplying country.

The validity period of Import Registrations in respect of which such contracts have been made may be extended by the Central Bank up to a maximum of 360 days from the original registration date. The maturity dates fixed in the contracts may also be extended within the same limit.

The rates of exchange fixed in the contracts will be provisional. To arrive at the final rates, the provisional rates will be reduced by the equivalent of 5 per cent per annum for the period of obligatory time lag for remittances (at present 60 days but subject to variation).

No remittance can be made unless the goods have been cleared through the Chilean customs.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
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54, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

URUGUAY

Prohibition of imports

HM EMBASSY at Montevideo report that by a series of six decrees published on July 17 the Uruguayan Government have extended the general suspension of imports (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 14, page 133) for a period of six months. The exceptions are fuels, lubricants, certain medicinal products and goods originating in LAFTA countries. Imports of essential goods and raw materials may also be authorized for state entities, public organizations and for agriculture and industry in general.

The Decrees also:

(a) Reduce the minimum import surcharge from 30 per cent to 10 per cent.
(b) Abolish this surcharge in the case of essential goods shipped in Uruguayan flag vessels.
(c) Create an official exchange rate (not yet established) for imports and exports, leaving a parallel or inter-bank rate to fluctuate according to supply and demand.

The provisions of these Decrees do not apply to import applications registered before July 17.

UNITED STATES

Initial motor vehicle safety standards

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1967, gave notice of additional standards proposed for new pneumatic tyres (Standard No. 109) and tyre selection and rims (Standard No. 110).

The Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, has announced details of the two proposed standards and test procedures. The provisions of proposed Standard 109 apply to all new tyres for use on passenger cars manufactured after 1948. The proposal includes details of minimum tyre dimensions and performance levels, defines tyre load ratings and specifies labelling requirements to be included on the tyre. The proposed standard also requires affected tyres to be equipped with a tread wear indicator device. The proposed Standard 110 specifies requirements for new car tyre and rim selection to prevent tyre overloading and provides that in the event of rapid loss of inflation pressure, the rims shall be capable of retaining the inflated tyre until the vehicle can be stopped with a controlled braking action from a speed of 60 m.p.h. The proposed effective date for the standards (with certain exceptions) is January 1, 1968.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, quoting reference docket No. 18, Notice No. 67-4, to the National Highway Safety Bureau, Room 405, Federal Highway Administration, United States Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20 591, to arrive on or before August 22, 1967.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3365).

Air pollution: motor vehicle regulations

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of February 17, 1967, gave details of a proposed standard for fuel evaporative emissions from fuel systems of gasoline-powered new motor vehicles and new vehicle engines. The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare announce that the proposed standard has been revised and give details of a new draft for comments preliminary to a meeting to be held at 9 a.m. on August 9, 1967, at the Federal Office Building, 550 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. Interested persons are invited to send comments as soon as possible to Mr. J. J. Schueneman, Criteria and Standards Development Branch, National Center for Air Pollution Control, Room 5008, at the above address.

Inquiries regarding this notice may be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3365).

Initial Federal motor vehicle safety standards

THE UNITED STATES Federal Highway Administration has now published amendments to the following motor vehicle safety standards:

Standard No. 105. Hydraulic Service Brake, Emergency Brake, and Parking Brake systems.
Standard No. 205. Glazing materials.
Standard No. 210. Seat Belt Assembly Anchorages.

These amendments become effective on January 1, 1968

Inquiries about this notices should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3365).

Advertising of non-prescription analgesic drugs

THE UNITED STATES Federal Trade Commission has initiated a proceeding to establish a trade regulation rule to prevent the deceptive advertising of non-prescription analgesic drugs.

All interested persons, including the consuming public, are invited to file their written views on the proposed rule with the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Sixth Street, at Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. Wherever practicable, 20 copies of submissions in excess of two pages should be submitted.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222, 2397).

Suspension of duty on metal waste and scrap

UNITED STATES Public Law 90-45, approved on July 3, 1967, extends until June 30, 1969, the suspension of duty on metal and scrap excluding duty on copper waste and scrap and articles of copper (United States Tariff 911.12).

Suspension of duty on certain nickel products

UNITED STATES Public Law 90-48, approved on July 7, 1967, extends until September 30, 1967, the suspension of duty on ferronickel, unwrought nickel, and nickel powders (United States Tariff 911.21, 911.22, 911.23).

Suspension of duty on manganese ore

UNITED STATES Public Law 90-49, approved on July 7, 1967, extends until June 30, 1970, the suspension of duty on manganese ore (United States Tariff 911.07).

A copy of each of the above mentioned acts may be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E47, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 457).

CANADA

Customs ruling (1)

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes:

Of a class or kind 'not made in Canada':

Heavy duty roll grinders, such as are used for grinding rolls used in rolling metal. (Ruling effective July 17, 1967.)

Notes:

(1) The effect of this memorandum is to transfer the above described machines for grinding rolls greater than 23 inches in diameter to the category of a class or kind not made in Canada, effective July 17, 1937.

(2) Heavy-duty roll grinders, having a maximum capacity for grinding rolls 23 inches or less in diameter used in rolling metal were previously ruled of a class or kind not made in Canada.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-10-1.

Customs ruling (2)

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made in Canada for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of a class or kind 'made in Canada':

Tri-2-ethylhexyl trimellitate.

(Ruling effective August 21, 1967).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-33-2 dated July 19, 1967.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Accounts give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports, re-exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in the accounts is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Statistical Classification for Imported and Re-exported Goods (which has about 3,000 headings) and the Export List (2,900 headings); there are 192 specified countries of consignment.

This fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual headings of the Import Classification and the Export List and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Application should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea (Tel. Southend (O.SO2) 49421, Ext. 316 for Imports and Re-exports, Ext. 314 for Exports, telex 9912 CUSEX Southend).

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	21 July 1967
Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport (Q)	9 June 1967
Mileage and traffic (M)	This week
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Balance of payments (Q)	23 June 1967
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	5 May 1967
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Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	7 July 1967
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	23 June 1967
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 July 1967
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Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
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Index nos. (M)	14 July 1967

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	This week
Board of Trade regional organization	This week
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	19 May 1967
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	26 May 1967
ECGD local offices	This week
Official Receivers' Offices	16 Dec. 1966
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

5/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance.
Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
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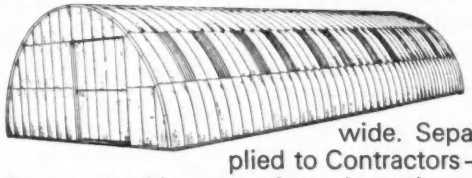

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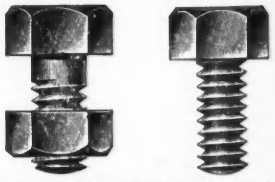

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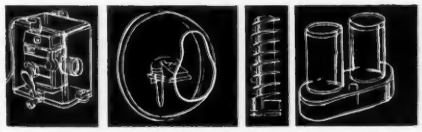

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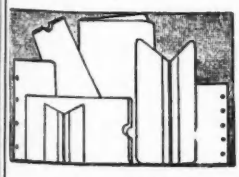

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